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CHRONICLE.

In Parliament. **T**HE winding up of Parliamentary business at the end of last week took place with little that was noteworthy, except the unusual times of sitting last Saturday which the folly of the Irish and Radical extremists, in making futile demonstrations against the House of Lords, had necessitated in order that the prorogation might take place. Some of these persons would still be troubling on the very eve of the end, and had to be suppressed with a mixture of dexterity and decision by the SPEAKER and the CHAIRMAN.

THE Queen's Speech. THE Queen's Speech itself was a sufficiently interesting document, according to the rather languid interest of its kind. An agreeable reference was made to "the birth of an heir in the 'third generation to my throne.'" The statements which touched the relations of England with France included phrases wherein those who have not lost all confidence in Lord ROSEBERY may, if they like, see two distinct hints to France that she had better agree with us whilst she is in the way with us. A decent neutrality in the Chinese-Japanese matter was once more proclaimed, the list of Bills to the credit of the Session was amplified with excusable ingenuity, and HER MAJESTY was made to express a somewhat ambiguous "trust" that the "alterations in the fiscal 'system' will have the effect not only of relieving PAUL's burdens, but of contenting PETER—who must have a truly apostolic mind if it be so.

The Leicester Election. THE Leicester contest, with its very unusual incident of a double bye-election, was very busily carried on at the end of last week and the beginning of this. A decidedly startling and interesting letter from Sir HENRY JAMES was published on Tuesday morning giving reason why this double election (which it need hardly be said was an engineered thing, the local wirepullers having kept Mr. PICTON's resignation in their pockets till they got Sir JAMES WHITEHEAD's) might possibly invalidate the return. This poser excited considerable alarm at Leicester, where, however, it was decided to go on with the election at all hazards, some local genius proposing to settle the question by making a double return to both writs. The chances of election law are nearly endless ;

but it would strike the humble contemporary that if there could be a certain way of voiding any election it would be this. In the actual polling the Gladstonians were run very hard indeed. Mr. BROADHURST was safe enough in front with 9,464 ; but his colleague, Mr. HAZELL, despite his promise never to employ another woman in his printing-works, but just headed the Conservative candidate, polling 7,184 to Mr. ROLLESTON's 6,967—the best Tory poll yet recorded for Leicester, and a sure sign that the stronghold is not impregnable. Meanwhile Mr. BURGESS, the Labour candidate, had 4,402 ; and, all things considered, it is not surprising that Gladstonians were equally alarmed, angry, and apologetic. At Leicester itself preparations are being made for a new contest, an additional objection (the common, but not often efficacious one of "Government contracts") having been taken to Mr. HAZELL. The analysis of plumped and split votes has added to Gladstonian chagrin by showing that Mr. ROLLESTON divided only a very small portion of his vote with Mr. BURGESS.

Politics out of Parliament. THE talking of the recess began on Wednesday, after a bare half week's respite, with meetings at Dublin, Hammersmith, and elsewhere. We need, however, inflict no detailed account of them, only pointing out that Mr. DILLON's speech at Dublin contained distinct grumbling against the Government. It was pretty well known that the Parnellites intend to make capital of the subservience of their rivals, and it is natural, but will be rather inconvenient for Lord ROSEBERY, if these rivals try to justify themselves by revolting.—The PRIME MINISTER himself has been approached by the Colonial Institute with a proposal for simultaneous celebration of the QUEEN's birthday throughout the Empire, to which he replied, with sufficient wisdom, that this sort of thing should come from below not from above.

The Hyde Park Demonstration. ALTHOUGH the usual contradictions from friend and foe were to be found respecting the demonstration against the House of Lords last Sunday, there seems to be no doubt at all that the storm refused to be organized in a very obstinate and ungrateful manner. Indeed, the apologies of its friends are rather more damaging than the sneers of its foes. Despite a beautiful day, following upon a very bad one, the numbers assembled were probably fewer than at any first-class demonstration of recent

years. The principal "illustrations" present were Messrs. O'BRIEN, NAOROJI, and TANNER, and the only oratorical flight of note appears to have been Dr. TANNER's description of the House of Lords as a House of bastards. This was followed—for even Dr. TANNER seems sometimes to remember that he has been a gentleman—by a slightly ludicrous admission that "they were not all bastards, and he apologized to those 'who were not.'" One might as well decry the House of Commons as a House of Dr. TANNERS, and then add a polite excuse to the others. But, on the whole, the thing appears to have been a ludicrous fiasco. With extraordinary rashness, a Government paper the day before recalled an alleged remark of Mr. BRIGHT's, that "if the democracy of London would only turn out as 'they did to meet GARIBALDI, the Lords would not 'resist the popular demand.'" Alas! the democracy of London altogether declined to turn out; and if anybody says that this was because there happened to be no popular demand, we are afraid the Government case is not exactly the better for that.

The Korean War. NEWS from Corea at the end of last week was misty, the Japanese endeavouring to reduce the Chinese victory to microscopic scale; but it was observable that they admitted some fighting, and that a Chinese "advance" from Ping Yang, where that fighting occurred, was expected. If there had been fighting at St. Albans, and the army which did not hold London were advancing on London, the odds would be in favour of their having had the better. To this it may be added that on Monday morning, while detailed confirmation arrived of the Chinese success, there was no repetition of the Japanese denial. It was now said that the result was due to a sudden charge of Chinese cavalry (somehow or other, one does not grasp the notion of Chinese cavalry) dexterously supported by artillery. The force under General YEH, over whom the Japanese had been earlier successful at Asan, had effected its junction with the main Chinese body. Extra war duties were being raised in China, where the authorities were greatly hampered by the resentment of the population against Japanese and missionaries. Some curious details were given later of the manner in which M. OTORI, the Japanese diplomatist, outwitted his Chinese colleague at Seoul, and paved the way for the Japanese occupation; while rumour has since been very active on both sides. The report of a heavy defeat of the Japanese north of Seoul was balanced by one to the effect that they had landed near Taku, and were marching on Peking itself. This latter, it must be owned, did not gather weight from the coincident rumour of a Japanese descent at the mouth of the Yaloo, the river dividing China and Corea.

Cyprus. A VERY curious commentary on the once favourite contention of Gladstonians that the English occupation of Cyprus was resented by the inhabitants and a burden to them was provided on Thursday morning. For military reasons, the few companies of the 88th, now forming the garrison, are to be moved to Malta, no force immediately taking their place; and this was construed, it seems, into a political abandonment of the occupation. Instantly the whole population of Cyprus was in an uproar, fearing that it was about to be handed back to the Turks; and official explanations were required to quiet the matter. It would seem, however, as if such a step might have been taken at some other time, for the silly season is always conducive to gabble and gossip. Cyprus can hardly be less healthy than Malta in the summer, and though it is very desirable that the mid-Mediterranean garrison should not be undermanned, this could surely be prevented without completely denuding our outpost in the Levant.

The Gohna Lake. ON Monday the Gohna Lake burst. And if anybody does not know what the Gohna Lake was, though it shows that he has not assiduously read telegrams of late, he is so far excusable that a very few months ago the Gohna Lake was not, and that already it is no more. It was simply an accidental and very undesirable reservoir made in the Indian hills above Hurdwar by a landslip, which established a dam strong enough to pen up a body of water five miles long, half a mile broad, and in places nearly eight hundred feet deep—a sufficiently creditable achievement for Chance, C.E. All possible measures were taken to prevent loss of life at the inevitable overflow, and none seems to have occurred.

General Foreign and Colonial Affairs. THE obscure troubles on the Mosquito Coast, of which we have from time to time given some account, culminated last week in the arrest by the Nicaraguans of the British Vice-Consul at Bluefields. A man-of-war seems to have been sent to Greytown at once and inquiries opened with the Government of Nicaragua. Perhaps it would have been better to take the man back first and inquire after. But after some time the Nicaraguans released Mr. HATCH, with or without "banishment." The question of Australian Federation had been taken up again by the PREMIER of New South Wales.

It was pointed out here last week that the attribution of offensive language against England to an inspired personage in the KHEDIVÉ's suite was in all probability a lie; and this was authoritatively asserted from Cairo on Monday morning. M. STAMBOULOFF, whom some do call the BISMARCK of Bulgaria, had been talking of his fall with as much freedom and as little dignity as his great original showed. Indeed, all these Bulgarian public men, from the Prince downwards, seem to talk consumedly. The new treaty between Japan and England (nothing to do with the war) had been ratified. In the middle of the week news came of a heavy mishap to the Dutch in the out-of-the-way island of Lombok, one of the Malay Archipelago; and the report of a still more serious French disaster at Timbuctoo. Later, the Dutch loss turned out to have been more serious than was at first reported, the loss of two of the three columns amounting to 400 men and officers killed, wounded, and missing, besides some guns taken. The Tariff Bill in the United States had become law without the President's approval. There was much excitement in Cairo over the prosecution of three Pashas, and the arrest of two, for buying Soudanese girls. The proceedings, however, broke down, or were at least suspended, owing to the fact that one of the culprits was an Italian subject—a fresh commentary on a state of things which it will not be long possible to maintain in Egypt, or perhaps anywhere. The Count of PARIS was reported seriously ill on Wednesday, and his condition had not improved up to yesterday, when general foreign news was not important. Some, however, of the missing Dutch in Lombok had turned up.

Correspondence. NEWSPAPER holiday correspondence has a bad name, partly because of the practice of some papers in getting up a more or less "silly" subject, and deluging their columns with it; partly because of the extreme voluminousness of the supply even in better-managed quarters. But it is often interesting, and sometimes important, and we shall try here to direct attention to what is worth notice in it week by week. A very grave, though not a very new, question—that of the criminal responsibility of the insane—was started in the *Times* by Mr. PITT LEWIS and others, Dr. STRAHAN contributing the very interesting and crucial instance of a lunatic who avowedly

planned the murder of his doctor, and when asked whether he would like the consequences, remarked, "I'm a lunatic; they can't hang a lunatic." The picture question was continued by Mr. POYNTER. Mr. CHANNING suggested an alteration in Parliamentary procedure not wholly dissimilar from the French system of *bureaux* and reporting, and a patriotic but we fear deluded Australian endeavoured to make out that Australian wines can stand competition with French. But Mr. DE CASTELLA was too honest, and admitted that his politest French supporter suggested that the Australian wine had better have preceded, not followed, the Château Rieussec. This speaks volumes.

A VERY interesting description of the Hong-Kong plague was given on Tuesday morning by Professor SKERTCHLY; Lord GRIMTHORPE settled the question of hymnody and insanity in a right and left shot; and Lord BRASSEY wrote on yachting, eulogizing the sobriety of the crews and the skill of the owners of small yachts, on whom he seems to look with a more favourable eye than on the large. It is now some years since the yachting ideal was summed up as a cutter forty to race and a two hundred ton schooner to cruise (racing, too, at intervals, we hope), and it seems a pity that large cruising schooners with speed have gone out.

REYMS, Ruthin School, pictures, especially the Vernon Collection, the status of foreigners in the Transvaal, the everlasting cab-runner, and the pedigree of GEORGE WASHINGTON—these were but a few of the things which the tide of letters carried with it throughout the week.

The Law Courts. THERE, no doubt, will be, and there certainly ought to be, a strict inquiry into the case of the death, owing to fright and ill-treatment, of Mrs. ATCHISON, the wife of a dangerous lunatic who appears to have been discharged uncured from Colney Hatch, and to have been left to beat and terrify his wife to death because the relieving officer thought it would be troublesome to arrest him.

Yachting. It certainly seemed to be fated that there should be no race for the Cup which Lord WOLVERTON had offered for the *Britannia* and *Vigilant* match, and which, when that fell through, he had transferred to the Dorset Club. For yesterday week the *Satanita*, having lost her spinnaker, was unable to start, and the *Britannia* sailed once round the course alone. The rest of the racing of the day was provided by eight twentys, of which the *Inyoni* again won.

THE last day of the regatta, Saturday, brought the heavy weather which suits the *Satanita*, and she beat the *Britannia* handsomely in the Queen's Cup match. The handicap brought out the excellent qualities of *L'Espérance*, a yacht of a type which some may prefer to the purely racing style. The forty match may have reminded some of that famous rubber at whist which a certain lady is said to have played with her actual husband and her two divorced ones, for all the three boats had at one time or other been Admiral MONTAGU'S. His present wife (for is not a sailor's ship proverbially his wife?) the *Carina* won, as did the *Luna* in the twentys.

THE PRINCE OF WALES declined to race the *Britannia* any more this season, in consequence of the unfortunate drowning of two of her crew in Weymouth Bay; and the race for the largest class in the Torbay Regatta of Monday thus fell through. The other classes, however, got through what could hardly be called racing in the lightest of winds, and the *Creole*, *Carina*, and *Asphodel* were winners.

THE winners next day were the *Creole*, *Corsair*, and *Luna*. It was said that the *Vigilant*, which had got herself repaired, would insist on the *Britannia* racing for, or surrendering, the Cape May Cup—a course of

conduct which, considering the PRINCE'S behaviour to the *Vigilant* on more than one occasion during the season, one may hope is not Mr. GOULD'S intention, whether one does or does not hold that the accident in Weymouth Harbour need necessarily have affected the programme.

Cricket. CRICKET in the deluge was excellently illustrated at the end of last week. As we then said, few matches could begin at all on Thursday; the comparative improvement of the weather on Friday enabled some progress to be made, the chief performances being a large innings of Hampshire against Leicestershire (the only match of the day in which there was anything like free scoring), and some good play by Mr. LIONEL PALAIRET and others for Somerset against Yorkshire. But the all-out for 44 of Sussex against Surrey was an index of the state of the game in most places, where things were as bad as on Thursday. Indeed, most matches were simply abandoned. But Lancashire beat Notts very well, and Surrey overcoming Sussex by an innings and 15, secured what is called the championship, by one point in front of Yorkshire. As, however, we have pointed out before, this championship is a very vague and meaningless term—more so, indeed, than ever this year, Surrey having played sixteen matches and Yorkshire only fifteen, so that no real comparison is possible.

THE most noteworthy single thing in the cricket of the early part of this week—the last of county cricket—was the fine scoring of Captain WYNARD, who made his third hundred for Hampshire in three consecutive matches against (in this case) the bowling of MEAD and Mr. KORTRIGHT for Essex. Essex could do nothing against this, and were beaten by an innings and 61 on Tuesday, when Somerset got the better of Gloucestershire by five wickets, and Lancashire of Leicestershire by eight. The Scarborough Week began very badly, and only one wicket fell on the first day of the match between Yorkshire and M.C.C. But things improved later, and Yorkshire were able to win well by an innings and 11 on Wednesday; while Kent and Sussex drew at Brighton.

Racing. THERE was plenty of good racing at York, though the horses engaged were, as usual, best known in their own North-country. The principal event of the meeting, the Great Ebor Handicap, produced an excellent race between Sweet Duchess and Quilon, the latter winning. Aborigine, who had been favourite at the last, could make no fight of it at all.

Miscellaneous. ON Tuesday a meeting of the Trustees and Executors' Corporation threatened prosecution of the old directors, the *Islam* was released, and rules for the new private postcards were issued.

THE Scotch coal strike has been gradually collapsing during the week, and on Thursday a majority of the miners agreed to a proposal of the English Federation (enforced, we believe, by a threat to withhold the English levy) to split the difference on the question of reduction.

BY way of complicating the approaching School Board fight for London, certain Broad and Low Church clergymen, headed by the Archdeacons of London and Westminster, but including few other names of even titular eminence, joined with Nonconformists this week to issue a circular backing up Mr. LYULPH STANLEY. Two Archdeacons and Mr. LYULPH STANLEY make a very curious trinity.

It was announced yesterday that the British Museum has acquired part—though, unfortunately, but the smaller part—of the famous ISHAM collection of Elizabethan rarities which was discovered some five and twenty years ago at Lamport Hall. As usual, a private collector could afford what the State could not;

but Dr. GARNETT is to be congratulated on having done what he could.

Obituary. DR. BOWLBY, Bishop Suffragan of Coventry, had, even before his elevation to that dignity, been an industrious clergyman in the Midlands for many years.—Lord ALBEMARLE, who, succeeding the very aged Waterloo earl, had not held the title long, was very well known when Lord BURY as a politician, a Volunteer, and a practical electrician. His death creates a vacancy at Birkenhead, for which his son was member.—Mrs. THAXTER, who bore of right the traditionally poetical name of CELIA, was not the worst of American poetesses.—Sir JOHN COWELL, who died suddenly at East Cowes, had, as Master of the Queen's Household, managed affairs at the various palaces for many years, and had previously been governor to more than one of the Princes.

THE LESSON OF LEICESTER.

HAD it not been for Sir HENRY JAMES'S disquieting suggestion that the holding of a single election at Leicester, in order to make a return to two separate writs, may invalidate the whole proceedings, the position of the Unionist party in the constituency and elsewhere would have been an entirely agreeable one. As spectators of the curious triangular duel in which their opponents were engaged they had abundant entertainment provided for them in any event; as participants in the contest they had everything to gain and nothing to lose; and their content with the situation, therefore, was only qualified by the apprehension lest anything that might be gained should be ultimately lost to them through the irregularity to which Sir HENRY JAMES had drawn attention. It would certainly have been not a little provoking to have captured one of the two seats for a constituency which had returned two Gladstonians by so commanding a majority at the last contested election that the two retiring members were allowed the privilege of a "walk-over" in 1892, and then to have had the whole proceedings judicially pronounced void. Apart, however, from the possibility of being mocked by this delusive success, the Unionist party had every reason to be satisfied with the situation. They could look forward with some confidence to effecting a substantial reduction in the majority of the official Gladstonian candidates should they be returned; while, in the event of either Mr. BROADHURST or Mr. HAZELL being returned to Parliament in Mr. BURGESS'S company instead of in each other's, Unionists would have had the malicious gratification of noting a formidable enlargement of that little rift in the Gladstonian lute which our respected adversaries have of late been contemplating with such undisguised concern.

If this last possibility has not been realized by the defeat of either of the official candidates, it has come most agreeably near to realization in the case of one of them. Even Mr. BROADHURST'S majority at the head of the poll shows a further decline of five hundred to be added to that heavy fall of between one and two thousand which his predecessor's underwent at the election of 1886; but Mr. BROADHURST has fared triumphantly in comparison with his colleague in the return. Mr. HAZELL struggles into the representation at a distance of more than 2,500 behind the second Gladstonian candidate at the last contested election, his "Independent" rival flourishing the lost votes in his face, while the foot of his Conservative competitor positively "galls his kibe." Mr. ROLLESTON is little more than 200 votes behind him, and more than 1,300 ahead of the Unionist poll in 1886. Mr. BURGESS brings up the rear at a distance measured

by over 2,000 votes, but, for all that, with so formidable an amount of support, considering all things, that the extreme uneasiness of the official Ministerial press is fully accounted for. "Before last week," remarks the organ of the Independent Labour party, with excusable complacency, "he had never set foot in the town, and yet, with about 'four days' effective work, he manages to get a following which is respectable in Leicester, and would be 'overwhelming in many constituencies.'" Yes; undoubtedly a poll of 4,402 would be respectable anywhere, and in not a few places overwhelming, and as undoubtedly the feat of putting together this very handsome score in so short an innings is a very considerable one. But what makes the gains of Mr. BURGESS so serious is the source from which they have been obtained. For the possibility of his thus expeditiously amassing them goes to show that even in Radical Leicester there is a floating body of workmen numbered by thousands who are so profoundly discontented with the official Gladstonian representation of their cause as to be prepared at the shortest notice to transfer a huge block of votes to any even comparatively unknown candidate who is dissociated from the "gang."

And we have further to thank Mr. HAZELL for having involuntarily fitted this, for his party, most alarming moral with the most penetrating of points. We stand deeply indebted to him for having so frankly classified himself in the order of political Invertebrata. If Mr. HAZELL had possessed a political backbone, and still more if it had displayed even a small measure of rigidity, the lesson of Leicester would have been infinitely less instructive, and the outlook for the Gladstonian at the next election would have been immeasurably more hopeful. The party could then have blamed the impracticability of their candidate for the decline in the party vote; and Radical editors would have gradually regained their composure in reflecting that a more pliable politician might be procured to contest working-class constituencies. But it is not very easy—not even for a slip of his namesake wood—to be more pliable than Mr. HAZELL. A candidate whose capacity for abject surrender takes him the length of promising at the dictation of the Trade-Unions not to employ female labour in his business is undoubtedly had to beat. At present, at any rate, we cannot recall the commission of any act of quite such ignoble subservience by any Gladstonian candidate at any previous election; and it seems, therefore, that it really requires some still baser compliance than this for a Ministerial candidate to prevent the working classes from going over in thousands to his opponent. But if this be so, we find it difficult to believe that even the ranks of the Gladstonian party will be able to furnish an adequate supply of the "right sort of candidate" against the next general election.

THE SALMO IRRITANS.

EVERY angler knows the *Salmo irritans*; but to give him his scientific name was reserved for Mr. JOHN BICKERDYKE. In his very pleasant little volume, *Days in Thule* (ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE), Mr. BICKERDYKE writes not only concerning the *Salmo irritans*, but also about a plan for discomfiting, hooking, and finally gaffing that exasperating fish. To "come short" is no special crime of the salmon; trout do so too. Every one has noticed how, on certain days, fish hook themselves when they rise; while, on other days, they rise with as great apparent freedom of appetite, but seldom or never get hooked. They do so on lochs as well as on rivers; sometimes, perhaps, because they have been "ottered" or over-fished, on other occasions because of something ungenial in the

atmosphere. Thus, in a north-east wind you may see trout rising with a kind of flutter and slight splash at even the natural fly, and on these days they merely give a faint pluck at the artificial. In a clear chalk stream we see many trout approach the fly, look at it, and then shy from it, without even breaking the water. These come short, indeed; but in a dark stream the angler would not even be aware of their existence. The *Salmo irritans*, on the other hand, breaks the water and causes a "boil," but never touches the fly, or he makes a pluck at it, and perhaps pulls out an inch or so of line, but never hooks himself. We have known a salmon to rise beautifully half a dozen times to no avail. Another will make his pluck, cast after cast, and whether you strike or leave it alone the result is equally disappointing. The weather and the size of the water may be all that is desirable, as Mr. BICKERDYKE found, but the *Salmo irritans* is in possession. First, Mr. BICKERDYKE saw a friend "in a fish," but he was presently out of it again. For no apparent reason, with no strain or leap, the fish merely leaves hold, but the *Salmo irritans* rarely goes so far as to take hold at all. Then Mr. BICKERDYKE raised a fish which came at him "like a tiger." But the fly was totally untouched; and, after rising at intervals for more than an hour, the salmon remained master of the field. Now we often see a trout rise at and miss a natural fly; this may happen two or three times. He may be a stupid short-sighted trout; but the fish cannot all be stupid and short-sighted on one given day. Yet on such a day they all come short. It seems probable that salmon often attack a fly either by the feather or by the middle of the body and so seize it with impunity. But still the problem remains, why do they all combine on a given occasion in this trick? At all events, Mr. BICKERDYKE's next pool provided four *Salmones irritantes*, four cases of a futile pluck. Presently another fish rose eight times in succession, and never once touched. Another rose, but did not come within a foot of the fly. There were twenty-three rises to one empty creel; it was a typical exhibition. Then Mr. BICKERDYKE devised a fly, of which he gives a sketch. The shaft is long, beyond the tail of the fly, and bifurcates into two small hooks; it is not the ordinary double hook, of which we have no high opinion. The common double hook splashes, and one of its two points very often breaks off in a fish's mouth. With this "new model," on a day when his friend was plagued with *Salmo irritans*, in the proportion of five to one, Mr. BICKERDYKE met with considerable success. "Small in the bend, but long in the shaft, with double hook," is a brief description of the new model. But even this will not hook fish which rise a foot off the fly; still the pluckers may be captured. Out of eleven fish which were touched, ten were landed, and it really looks as if "the devil's riddle" were mastered." If so, anglers will bless Mr. BICKERDYKE, who, in any case, has provided them with an amusing and humorous pocket volume, cleverly illustrated.

RHYME AND INANITY.

"THE silly season," said Lord GRIMTHORPE the other day as he plunged into the hymn-and-rhyme controversy, "has begun well." Which he never spoke a truer word. And, though no one would describe Lord GRIMTHORPE as a silly person, his own incursion into the fray has distinctly tended, as such incursions often do, to thicken the atmosphere of fatuity which hung from the first about the whole imbecile symposium. It has been a genuine delight from start to finish, and we know not whether most to admire the gentleman who first set it afoot with his "unerring test" of hymnological value; or the critics who rushed in on either side each with a half-truth

in his mouth and a face of frank astonishment at observing the companion half in the mouth of his adversary; or Lord GRIMTHORPE who, after two paragraphs of withering irony on the rhyme question (paragraphs which Mr. W. S. GILBERT, as a professional humourist, at once understood as profoundly serious), "humbly asked" a question of the "discoverers of the new lunacy test," "instead of writing a separate letter"; or, lastly, the sub-editor of the *Times* (for he it must have been) who ushered Lord GRIMTHORPE's letter into the presence of the public with the adorable superscription "The Simple Tests for Hymns and Insanity."

Still, the "man who began it," the "Lover of English" who had "just come back from a service in church during which all feeling of devoutness was nearly extinguished by the character of the hymns sung," will take a good deal of beating. Hymns, he said to himself, must always create great differences of opinion "in respect of their religious or emotional value," and almost as much difference as regards "the finer kinds of literary merit" displayed by them, as "justice of thought and sentiment, spontaneity in phrase, lucidity and reserve in expression." People can go on arguing about such matters for ever, but any fool can see whether the lines rhyme or not. Let rhyme, then, be the test, and let clergymen "be guided by it in making a selection from our overgrown hymnals." If any member of the congregation craves for a particular hymn on the strength of its "religious or emotional value" to him, he will be at once reconciled to its loss by having it pointed out to him that "join" is made in one of its verses to rhyme with "thine." It will then become emotionally valueless to him, and he will find nothing religious about it at all. As to the worshipper on the look out for "the finer kinds of literary merit," he can be disposed of with equal ease by assuring him that he will never meet with these in company with imperfect assonances. "It will scarcely be found, upon examination," concludes the "Lover of English," with an oracular dignity before which one instinctively bows the head, "that the hymns which so offend possess other qualities sufficient to compensate for the poverty of idea or phrase involved in all inaccuracies of rhyme." The game having been thus started by the proposal of a test "which any one can use," but which, when used, would prove nothing, it only remained for other correspondents to show that none of them could use the test. Lord GRIMTHORPE wrote his letter to point out that, if "A Lover of English" had given correct illustrations of rhyming imperfection, some of the most generally admired hymns contained almost as many faulty rhymes as good ones. Mr. GILBERT then wrote his to proclaim the unassailable doctrine that rhymes need not "satisfy the eye as well as the ear"; and Mr. NEWMAN HALL added, in the same column, his testimony to the great and saving truth that "surely rhyme is for the ear, and not the eye." And, finally, Lord GRIMTHORPE returned to the charge with the blushing admission that his argument was "tainted with humour" and that the rhymes which he had pretended to consider faulty were slyly cited by him with intent to reduce the "simple test" propounded by "A Lover of English" to an absurdity, and so to clothe the author with confusion as with a garment. Upon the simple test of insanity he had, apparently, nothing to add.

The question, it is true, has not been quite thoroughly threshed out in these letters; and, to complete the learning of the subject, it should be further remarked that, though rhyme is undoubtedly "for the ear, and not for the eye," there are, nevertheless, a certain number of rhymes to the eye alone which have obtained conventional acceptance. Among

these are the well-known "love" series—a word which has been coupled with, for instance, "prove" (as in the line "If she should faithless prove"), or with "rove" (as in "Ne'er shall my heart inconstant rove"), and with many, perhaps too many, other words of like literal formation, from a time to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. It is, indeed, a license hardly to be commended, and certainly not to be too frequently indulged; but, in view of the grave discontents to which its disallowance would give rise among the composers of valentines, who are understood to be a highly respectable class of men, its legitimacy must now, perhaps, be regarded as beyond the reach of question. But of rhymes real and not conventional, rhymes that are "surely for the ear and not for the eye," what can we say but that Lord GRIMTHORPE and Mr. GILBERT and Mr. NEWMAN HALL have settled their business once for all, that they are three right ready controversialists, handling the obvious with the skill of a master; and that, as long as they and the like of them are with us to enliven the dulness of the dull season, no man need sorrow for the departed sea-serpent as one that is without hope?

WHO COULD REPLACE THE COMTE DE PARIS?

THE serious illness of the Comte DE PARIS must have set many Frenchmen speculating on the possible consequences of his death. It may seem somewhat ungracious to begin discussing what is to happen after the disappearance of a man who is still living. But liability to be made the subject of comment which cannot but look somewhat unfeeling is part of the price which those who hold prominent places in the world pay for their distinction. It is in reality a tribute to their importance, and, unpleasant as it may be on the face of it, must be taken by them as a compliment. Princes who are born to live in public probably accept it as part of the necessary condition of their lives. The Comte DE PARIS, in common with other gentlemen of Royal birth in the succession to even a fallen throne, must be well aware that if the world did not ask what is to happen when they go, the reason would be that their life or death had ceased to appear of interest outside the limit of their own families. But when this point has been reached a monarchy is confessedly dead.

While the head of the House of ORLEANS lives he must continue to hold a place of mark in the world. He is the possible heir to the French Republic. His chance of succession may appear remote, but it is real, and the Republican Government so far recognizes it as to exclude him from the country as dangerous. No doubt, he shares that honour with members of the BONAPARTE family. But, though theoretically they are on the same footing, there is a great real difference between them. The BONAPARTES have fallen into complete insignificance, partly through their discreditable domestic divisions, but to a greater extent on account of the conspicuous want of ability in the present generation. From the very nature of their history and their claim, the BONAPARTES depend on the appearance among them of the "able man." But the Comte DE PARIS represents an hereditary right which is equally good, whether its possessor is a man of ability or not. It is true that his claim is disputed by the rigid Legitimists, the so-called Blancs d'Espagne, who consider Don CARLOS, the representative of the old line through the Spanish Bourbons, as their chief. But these purists are only a small handful, and their severely correct principles are no more than a picturesque social "pose." It may be confidently said that the great bulk of those Frenchmen who continued to hope for a restoration of the Monarchy also wished the Comte DE PARIS to be the King of the new "Restora-

tion." Whether it will be possible for them to transfer these hopes and this loyalty to his legitimate successor is, however, a very doubtful question. On strict Monarchical principles there should be no doubt about it. The son would succeed the father, as a matter of course. But it is by no means certain that the Monarchical faith of his party retains a great measure of purity. It is at least a significant fact that the Comte DE PARIS has within the last two years found it necessary to withdraw the allowance which he made to various newspapers in the provinces, and that they have in consequence ceased to appear. This of itself shows that there has been a weakening of the zeal of his followers in his own life. A party which leaves its leader to support its newspapers out of his own pocket is a party whose devotion is at the best tepid. This cooling of loyalty to the "Monarchical idea" will, we cannot but think, be found to go on at a greater rate than ever when the Comte DE PARIS is no longer at hand to nurse it by his personal exertions and justify it by his reputation—for it must be remembered that he is a man who has at least striven to be active, and that he shares with his uncle, the Duc D'AUMALE, though in a less degree, the credit for literary skill to which Frenchmen are very susceptible. Nothing is known of his eldest son, except that he is the hero of an escapade which was meant to be heroic, but only contrived to be rather ridiculous. He managed to give a certain air of pinchbeck and of play-acting to his ebullition of patriotism, which reminded his countrymen of his great-grandfather, LOUIS PHILIPPE, the most heartily derided of all the rulers of France. It is true that his brother, HENRI D'ORLÉANS, is better known, for he has travelled with some genuine enterprise, and, we may add, has written of his travels with a constant eye to the Anglophobia of his countrymen. But it is impossible for the Monarchists to set aside the elder brother for the younger. The probability is that, when the Comte DE PARIS is no longer there, the Monarchists will save their credit for consistency by a general acknowledgment of his son's claim; but that the bulk of them will cease to take much interest in "the cause," while the members of the family in the next generation will sink into the same position as the BONAPARTES.

COREA.

THE combatants in the very obscure war now raging in Corea are both firm believers in the wisdom of keeping up the spirits of your side. It is a view which has been much held and acted upon by European belligerents, as all know who have read how the Spanish Cortes continued to announce magnificent victories over the French invader till his troops were actually in the suburbs of Seville. Those of us who can remember the stories which came from Gambetta's headquarters during the latter part of the Franco-Prussian War also know that the French showed themselves no less ready than the Spaniards to keep on reporting "the thing which was not." Up to the present the Chinese—perhaps mainly because there has been more occasion for the exercise of their imagination—have certainly excelled the Japanese in fertility of invention. It is, however, an old habit of theirs. During the Tonquin troubles with France magnificent victories were announced almost daily. The Japanese have as yet preferred to suppress the truth rather than to assert circumstantial falsities. Yet their obstinate silence, relieved only by general assertions that the enemy is doing nothing to any purpose, is almost as untrustworthy as the fluent romancing of the Chinese. It is impossible to put confidence in either party. Whoever wishes to understand what is happening will do well to fix his eye on the sketch map of Corea published "on behalf of the War Office" by Mr. Stanford, and to apply his mind to the general probabilities.

When we are told, to begin with a recent and elaborate report, that several thousand Japanese have landed at the Ping Yang inlet, and, marching inland, have been cut to pieces by a thousand Chinese cavalry; that the Chinese

have driven a large force of their enemy back from the town of Ping Yang to Chung-hwa, and have then advanced with superhuman rapidity to Kai-Song, eighty miles to the south, it is prudent to say "Fudge!" Things have certainly not happened like this. These reports are to be taken as indicating that something has occurred which is not intrinsically improbable—namely, that the Japanese, seeing that their enemy must advance against them by the land route from the north which runs between the mountains and the sea on the west coast, have decided to make the proper use of their ships. They have therefore landed men on the flank of the Chinese line of march. This is what the Japanese ought to do; and, as they have hitherto shown themselves active and intelligent, there is a considerable probability that they have done it. The report that they are threatening the mouth of the Ya-Lu-Kiang points in the same direction. This river, also called the Am-nok on our maps, is the boundary between Corea and the Chinese province of Shing King or Leao Tong. The Chinese land route crosses the river very low down. A Japanese force capable of acting with vigour could paralyse the Chinese advance on Corea by operating at this point. This is the course which would certainly be followed by a capable general who had an efficient army and the command of the sea. It would not only put a stop to the further advance of Chinese troops, but would recall those already in the country to the northern frontier. If these last were still kept there they might, indeed, with the help of the inhabitants, gain a temporary superiority and hold of the country, but they would be thrown out of the struggle, and would practically, for the time being at least, cease to form part of the effective forces of China. The report that the Chinese officer commanding at Seoul has made a flank march to the east of the Korean capital and joined his countrymen advancing from the north is not improbably true. The Chinese troops march well and the people are friendly. This movement, if it has taken place, must have materially strengthened the Chinese in the north; but, as has been pointed out, it rests with the Japanese to give them battle at some point on the route, or to recall them to their own frontier by threatening them from behind and cutting off their chance of reinforcements.

If there is any foundation for another report, the Japanese are carrying out the policy of securing their position in Corea by attacking the weak points of China, even more thoroughly than by operating on the communications of its enemy's army. It is said that they are landing to the North of Taku, in order to threaten Peking. This is beyond question the best course of all for a Power which can concentrate a sufficient force and is free to make full use of its armaments. Defeat in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital might break down the resistance of China. In order to be effectual, this policy must be carried out with a large force. A mere raid on the mouth of the Peiho at which Taku stands would do little good, nor would the mere landing of a small body of men on the coasts of Pechili and Shing King, between that river and the frontier of Corea. At present, to judge from reports of their appearance at widely distant parts, it looks as if the Japanese force were too much scattered for an effectual effort. It may be, however, that the Japanese are only threatening the Chinese over a wide area, in order to confuse them and tempt them to divide their forces, while they themselves are concentrating for a vigorous blow at the vital point. Of this, also, it may be said that it is the sound policy. It is what we should do if Corea were in dispute between the Chinese and ourselves. Before this really sound military and political course can be adopted, two conditions must be fulfilled. The Japanese must be able to crush the Chinese fleet, or at least be sure that they can disregard it, and they must be able to rely on the continued neutrality of all the European Powers, and especially of England. The Chinese fleet does, indeed, to judge from what it has done hitherto, appear to be hardly worthy of being taken into account. Although it is, on paper, strong enough to interrupt the Japanese communications with Corea, and to attack Japan itself, it has apparently, since it landed the soldiers at Asan, confined its exertions to cruising from Port Arthur to Wei-Hai-Wei, and from Wei-Hai-Wei back to Port Arthur. It is possible, however, that it is deliberately kept back to protect the Gulf of Pechili and the approaches to the capital. If the Japanese appeared in that region it might be ordered to act, and then, unless it were completely beaten, no attack on Peking would be possible. Neither should it be forgotten that the winter is severe in the latitude of Peking,

and that the year is far advanced. Sir Hope Grant began his advance in the first days of August, and even so had barely time to finish.

It ought, one would think, to be more easy to estimate probabilities when we speak of the neutrality of the European Powers, which in this case, and for this purpose, means England. If she does not act it is not likely that any other Power will, for the purpose of merely imposing peace. If she does, it does not matter whether others abstain. The time is surely at hand when we must decide on the course to be followed in a matter which undoubtedly concerns us. The Government has insisted already that there must be no interference with the trade of the Treaty Ports, and in so far has departed from an attitude of strict neutrality. The ultimate fate of Corea is not a question which we can afford to treat as no business of ours. There are, it would seem, only three things which can happen if the combatants are left alone. China may win a decisive success shortly, or Japan may swiftly disable her big but clumsy enemy, or the war may drag on without decisive event. When the inefficiency of the Chinese fleet is taken into account on one hand, and the risks which attend a Japanese attack on Peking are allowed for on the other, the prolongation of the war appears to be by far the most probable of these three possible things. It is also by far the most dangerous to our interests and to the hope of maintaining general peace in the Far East. The decisive success of China is what we ought to hope for. We have many interests in common, and neither has anything to fear from the other. But a complete Japanese victory, with its inevitable consequence, which, as we see from the terms of the treaty imposed by M. Otori on the King of Corea, would be the transfer of the suzerainty of the country to Japan, would still end in a definite situation which might be made tolerable. The prolongation of the war presents a prospect which has no single redeeming feature. That it would be ruinous to trade and injurious to the whole position of Europeans is only part of the evil it would cause, and is not even the worst. There is always the extreme probability that it would provoke Russian intervention, which, again, would impose upon England the necessity for taking counter-measures. Of course this means the entire upsetting of the existing balance of power in the East, or rather, to be strictly accurate, of the existing relations between strong and weak. The prospect is one which to a statesman of any foresight and vigour would appear to dictate the course which it is incumbent upon England to follow. We think it can be stated in very few words. If the summer, which is now far advanced, comes to an end without a decisive victory for one side or the other, it will be time for England to offer her mediation in terms which Japan will not be able to treat as a mere formality. The object of that mediation would be to secure, by the application of pressure if necessary, the withdrawal of both armies from the peninsula, and a settlement of Corea under the old—mainly nominal—suzerainty of China, with guarantees for better administration. We do not say that this course can be adopted without incurring certain risks. It would bring upon us, beyond all question, the bitter hostility of the Japanese, with whom we are far from popular already. But this is the least of the dangers which may arise out of the Korean war. The friendship of China is very useful to us, and we may well do something to secure it. Her alliance, too, is the most sure as well as the most profitable. It would be folly to allow her to be weakened, or to become hostile, in order to avoid the possible hostility of so aggressive, vain, and fickle a Power as Japan. Moreover, it is a consideration which ought not to be overlooked that if we, under pretence of protecting the trade of the Treaty Ports, or on any other ground, hamper a Japanese attack on Peking, we make ourselves parties to the struggle and help to prolong the war. There is the further risk that our intervention might be used as a pretext by Russia; but Russian interference is a danger we have always with us, and the longer we delay the worse it will become.

HOW TO WASTE SCHOOL ENDOWMENTS.

SOME readers of a long and remarkable letter which appeared in the *Times* some week or two ago on the much-vexed subject of the Horsham site for Christ's Hospital

may have been surprised that it met with no answer; others, more experienced in such things, may have anticipated silence. Silence, indeed, has been the least damaging thing on the other side, for "An Old Governor," writing nominally in opposition to "Rusticity," gives up Horsham—site and buildings—altogether. The Christ's Hospital question has not yet reached the same acute stage as that of St. Paul's; and perhaps we may say, without intending any reproach, that the Bluecoat Boys have not yet shown any such vigorous and well-organized defence as that which has prevented the dragon of the Charity Commission from devouring more than half the patrimony of the children of Colet. The former case is, moreover, even more complicated than the latter, and considerably more space than we propose to take up in the present article might be spent on the discouragement of "donation governors," and so forth. But the main and principal question is whether the present scheme, already to some extent carried out, and favoured by the Charity Commissioners, of selling up the Newgate Street site and building, and of erecting on the estate purchased at Horsham an enormous palace, is to be carried out or not. Its defenders have been extremely unvoiceful, and the chief of them, Dr. Bell of Marlborough, seemed to content himself mainly with the rather odd plea that, after all, the charity was not risking its uttermost farthing. On the other hand, the Duke of Cambridge, who has for years presided over the Hospital, who has taken a more than formal interest in it, and who has generally had the credit of being no bad man of business, asserts roundly that the scheme means bankruptcy. And we must say that, when we have looked at the pictures of the proposed Horsham erection in the illustrated papers, we have been much inclined to be of H.R.H.'s mind.

For the fact is that there is nothing new about this way of playing ducks and drakes with school property; and that, for the last five and twenty years, it has been going on merrily. Then, or a little earlier, England was dotted with endowed grammar schools of all sorts and sizes, from tiny foundations with their hundred or so a year, to schools not much below the privileged group of "Public" schools as recognized by Parliament. Many of them had small exhibitions to the Universities; most had buildings of some sort or other; some had solid endowments for the head and perhaps for other masters. Their efficiency as places of education, of course, varied immensely; and the variation was in more than usually direct ratio with the personal qualities of the headmaster himself. If he was conscientious and took trouble the school provided as good education as any obtainable in "public" schools at an infinitely cheaper rate. If he was lazy and contented himself with his endowments he might nearly empty the school; and if boys still attended he might send them out so badly equipped that the colleges that were bound to receive them broke their hearts over them—at least the tutors did, a collegiate heart being fortunately breakable with difficulty. Still, even in the worst cases, except a very few where there was positive malversation, the endowments remained, the possibility of a good school was always there when the right man succeeded the wrong, and the ladder for mounting to the highest education was kept open in a thousand different places.

The first blow was dealt to these schools by the University Commission of forty years since, which in many cases deprived them of their direct connexion with Oxford and Cambridge. But this was as nothing compared with the extension of the mania for reorganizing endowments which followed that Commission, and culminated in the Endowed Schools Acts of 1869 and later. It has been laid down that there is no more terrible scourge than a University don with fads who becomes a Government official—that cap-and-gown, *plus* red-tape, will beat Attila or Tamerlane for destructive ravages. And this has been well seen in the spirit—for we should be sorry to identify the persons—concerned with the transmogrification of endowed schools of other than the highest grade. The principle has been generally simple. Capitalise all the endowments as much as possible, cut down fixed salaries, scholarships other than prize ones, free exhibitions, and so forth, and spend the whole on new sites and on expensive buildings. This has, of course, nowhere else been done on such a lavish scale as at St. Paul's, where Colonel Clementi's very interesting story as to the history and price of the West Kensington site remains unanswered and unexplained. Even this ex-

penditure will, we should suppose, be dwarfed, if the scheme is carried out, by that at Horsham. Here, though agricultural land is not quite diamonds in these days, one large tract has been bought at a high price, then another at a much higher, in consequence of its indispensableness to the first—a system of purchase not usually pursued by prudent private buyers. Finally, a building to rank with St. Thomas's Hospital or the New Law Courts is to be erected. This is the thing in *excelsis*. But it has been going on in every county, almost in every town, and in not a few villages, on a scale which may be judged from the fact that in one day this week an advertisement of the Charity Commission scheduled sixteen schools in London alone.

The effects in theory and in practice have been curiously different. In theory, the effect was to be that, schools of different grades being scattered over the country with the best of buildings and plant, the exertions of the masters and the thirst of the Briton for education would attract fee-paying pupils to defray the expenses. Instead of a few privileged masters and scholars, hundreds or thousands of the former were to owe their incomes to thousands or tens of thousands of the latter. Competition was to succeed privilege, to breed excellence, to promote emulation. The insufficient private teacher was to be starved out, and a hundred other wonderful things were to be done.

In practice the effect has not been quite this. Even the most ardent educational reformers have now come to the late conclusion that education cannot be managed so as to be self-supporting. Yet they have, in these cases, thrown away the support. They have not crowded Squeers quite out, but in trying to do so they have lowered fees, so that in many cases it is almost impossible to make the schools pay. Instances could be quoted of men, well qualified, industrious, possessed of the faculty of teaching, and even of the taste for it, who have tried not one but two or three of these buildings-*et-præterea-nihil* schools, and have given them up in despair of making a living. In other cases the departure of a popular master, or the advent of an incapable one, at once lowers the receipts to such an extent that—there being no backbone of endowment—bankruptcy or closed doors can only be staved off by subsidies from corporations, in which case the hapless ratepayer, as usual, pays for all. Not a few such schools could not be undertaken, except as a wild gamble, by anyone who had not private means, and almost all of them depend upon what is called in slang "hotel-keeping," or taking boarders, for the possibility of existence. The result may be entirely satisfactory to those who look forward to the vesting of all schools whatsoever in a general system of School Board *plus* Government department, kept going by the aforesaid rate- and tax-payer. It will hardly be satisfactory to anybody who sees in the diversity and independence of English secondary education hitherto one of the best guarantees of English character.

Now, what we should like to know, in conclusion, is whether the Horsham scheme for Christ's Hospital is or is not what it certainly looks like, an attempt to play this game on the largest scale yet tried—on a scale which in case of mishap must mean disaster infinitely greater than could come from sinking the endowments of King Edward's School, Little Pedlington, on site, bricks, mortar—and the chapter of accidents?

A PLEA FOR PRODIGES.

IT has been the fate of several animals, which are now among the most intimate acquaintances of every budding zoologist, to be at some time or other absolutely disbelieved in. The first specimen of the duck-billed Platypus which greeted the eyes of naturalists was not inexcusably set down as a manufactured article; and there have even been those who have doubted the dodo, that grotesque fowl having at one time almost "won its way to the fabulous," as Thucydides puts it. Now there is a very ancient and respectable family of fish which was lately in this unfortunate position, at least as regards one of its few representatives. Every visitor to the Reptile House at the Zoo knows the Mudfish, or, if he does not, he ought to. This gifted creature possesses both gills and lungs, and specimens of him inhabit the tank at the further end of the house, labelled "African Lepidosiren." There was supposed to be an American *Lepidosiren*, but evidence of its existence was so extremely scanty that it had fallen under the cold shadow of scientific doubt, when only the other

day fresh specimens from South America arrived. Some of these were exhibited at a meeting of the Zoological Society, and thus the American Mudfish received a definite social status as a credible creature; just as, many years ago, did the Apteryx, faith in which was beginning to wane, when a specimen was exhibited to convince scientific Thomases.

The moral of these facts is obvious. A later age has often been too ready to set down some of the remarkable zoology of the classical writers as the unadulterated product of an unlimited gullibility. The most monstrous fables, however, are apt to contain a core of truth; and these casual reappearances of obsolescent animals may well stimulate us in the search thereof. Take the phoenix, for example. Even in Tacitus's time information about this celebrated bird was vague and conflicting to a degree, though the historian seems to have had no doubt but that it was *something*. One turned up in the days of Tiberius, creating great excitement among contemporary scientists. Some people, however, said it wasn't genuine, a phoenix not being due for several centuries to come. These would have it that your true phoenix only appeared at intervals of 1,461 years, instead of 500, as the common report went; and that only three were on record, which had flown into Heliopolis, the Egyptian City of the Sun, "with a multitude of companion birds marvelling at the novelty of the appearance." The distinguished stranger was, in fact, being mobbed, as some rooks mobbed a golden oriole only last year; and here one comes to the core of truth in the legend. The dates, no doubt, are untrustworthy; but in all probability some strange bird did now and then appear in Egypt, and met with a not unnatural reception among its fellows; though, on the other hand, the local ornithologists of the period were so far superior to their modern representatives as to study the bird, instead of slaying it and having it stuffed, or rather mummified. The pity is that their accounts of it were so variable that its personality is hopelessly nebulous; the only point on which they agreed seemed to be that it wasn't like anything else. But, for all these difficulties, we may yet cherish a belief in the phoenix, in view of the celebrated case of *Dinomys Branicki*.

An inhabitant of Peru got up one morning, a good many years back, to find an unknown animal strolling about the back yard. The visitor was not unlike a paca, an overgrown, unseemly-looking rodent, which you shall see any day in the Small Mammals' House at the Zoo. But it had a tail—which appendage is denied to the paca—and was otherwise peculiar. The bold Peruvian smote it with the sword, and its remains were subsequently scientifically examined. But the curious part of the story is that the animal was not only unknown to its destroyer, but to everybody else in the district. No one was personally acquainted with the deceased, or could say whence and wherefore he had come. Thus, it is fortunate that he fell into scientific hands, and had his obsequies decently performed. For since then no other specimen has turned up, and no fossil remains either. *Dinomys Branicki* remains unique; so much so, that, although he has relationships with the everyday guinea pig and agouti, a special family has been created for his reception.

Possibly he was the last survivor of an ancient race, one of the arch-rodents, and nobly devoted himself to the commemoration thereof—a true mammalian phoenix, for the phoenix's career, according to the popular account, always ended in suicide, though performed without human assistance. In fact, he "goes one better" than that bird, since only one of him has "occurred."

If there is any story considered worthy to rank as equally fabulous with that of the phoenix, it is the generation of bees from dead carcasses. The schoolboy, painfully ploughing his way through the Fourth Georgic, chuckles at the recipe for producing a swarm therein detailed, and concludes that Virgil did not know a bee from a blue-bottle. Wasps were produced, according to classical authorities, from the carcasses of horses; but as none of them appear to give detailed instructions for vespiculture, we may presume those insects were then considered as great a superfluity as they are at present.

Science, in the person of Baron Osten-Sacken, the great authority on flies, has recently come to the rescue of this venerable myth. The ancients, it seems, did mistake a fly for a bee; but the fly was not the harmful and scarcely necessary bluebottle, but a very different species, the drone-fly. This insect is extremely like a bee, and is believed to

find the resemblance serviceable as a protection. The present writer in his schoolboy days has, he regrets to say, often made use of it for a practical joke on the feminine members of the household, and it may be mentioned, as a caution to youths similarly inclined, that people have been known to mistake the bee for the fly, with unpleasant results to themselves. This fly, the Baron informs us, deposits its eggs on carcasses, and the maggots, developing in the putrid mass, result in a brood which might easily be mistaken for genuine bees. This explanation of the old story receives further support from the fact that there are nearly allied flies which resemble wasps, thus showing how these creatures were supposed to originate from horseflesh.

After this we may well feel that some explanation may be found for the wildest creations of the unscientific imagination in days gone by. Suppose Herodotus, who has so often been scoffed at by commentators who knew far less natural history than he did, had received rumours of Australia, and that country had never been discovered! His artless accounts of deer-like animals which jumped and carried their fawns in pouches, of birds which hatched their eggs in a heap of rubbish—the said eggs giving birth to full-fledged young—and of the crowning impossibility of black swans, would have received the severest stricture; while as to the duckbill, so intrinsically unlikely an animal might have been passed over with a word of contempt by classical critics. The discovery of Australia has put these wonders on a scientific footing, but who knows how many animals, as strange in form as the kangaroo, and in habits as the brush-turkey, have become extinct, to leave their distorted likenesses in classical literature! When we realize this, we may begin to see that the ancient was not so very much worse than the modern traveller, who calls every bald-headed bird a turkey, and lumps together a heterogeneous assemblage of small carnivores under the common, and convenient, name of "cats."

CLUBLAND IN EAST LONDON.

ONE of the chief causes of the lack of social morality among the poor, and especially the poor of East London, is their intense social exclusiveness. The paradoxical remark that we cannot understand the classes till we come and live among the masses is strikingly true. Society—by which term is meant the society which dwells in London from May to July only—claims to possess a certain exclusiveness; but it is as nothing compared with the extreme caste prejudices which obtain among the poor. The casual man of the world believes that there exists an appreciable difference between the respectable artisan and his drunken and dishonest neighbour; the one he may employ, the other not on any account. But the difference of rank between the Queen and the humblest country gentleman is not greater than that which exists between the man who wears a collar and his brother of the coloured neckcloth. We may reckon at least three degrees of social rank between one family which pays 9s. a week for its house and another whose rent amounts only to 8s. Twenty stages lower down we come to the family which inhabits one room. Lower still comes the man who accepts the occasional shelter of the workhouse or the casual ward.

These distinctions are, of course, unintelligible, or, at least, unimportant, to the educated outsider; but they have a very real meaning in this region of social evolution. When a man is out of caste with the people who live in his street or alley, he pays no attention to their public opinion. He will come home drunk at night, he will quarrel loudly with his wife at the open window, he will use filthy and blasphemous language in public; in fact, he does as he likes in his own eyes, and puts not the slightest social restraint upon himself, because he knows that he is nothing to his neighbours and they are nothing to him, and therefore he may act as best pleases himself.

But this caste prejudice is also a very difficult thing to fight against in the endeavour to introduce club life among the masses. But, first, it must be understood that the British workman is by nature incapable of starting a club on his own initiative. The initiative must come from above himself. He is woefully deficient in the bump of organization. The political club, which is so prevalent among the lower classes, is either the offspring of the brain of the political agent, or remains at best but a mere privileged public-house—privileged in that its wines and

beer may be consumed on the premises on Sunday during church hours, which is denied to the ordinary drinking palace.

These caste difficulties have been, however, to some extent overcome by the work of the Universities in the East End. They are the result of a desire to plank down (if we may use the word) University men in the midst of the social life of East London. Our East-ender is, after all, very much of a sheep in his manners and customs; where one leads, the rest are safe to follow. Hence, when he found that the undergraduate knew no distinction between small shopkeepers and dock labourers, and, in fact, leaned rather to the society of the latter, he began to think that perhaps, after all, these caste prejudices were not so important as he had been brought up to believe. Moreover, the undergraduate has such a serene air of authority and self-confidence that the working man began to trust him in his own despite. The first barriers broken down, the starting of the clubs was comparatively easy.

But to come to a description of the clubs themselves; and of these it will be only necessary for our purpose to describe two—a boys' club and a men's club. Let us take first the boys' club. The Webbe Institute for Working Lads was founded in 1888, and has at present over four hundred members—lads ranging from fourteen to eighteen years of age. The club is, of course, only open during the evening; for in this stratum of society club members work till six or seven o'clock at night. The manager and secretary of the club is a young barrister, who devotes his evenings to this particular hobby, and under him work other University men who are likewise bitten by this mania for raising the masses. Under these, again, there is a committee of the older boys, who, in the pride of office, are staunch upholders of order and decency in the various work- and play-rooms. On the ground-floor is a gymnasium, where, besides the usual athletic curriculum, the art of boxing is largely patronized. On the first-floor is a large bagatelle room, containing six bagatelle and canon tables. This is crowded throughout the evening. On the second-floor is a reading-room with papers, card-tables, chess and draught boards, and other games of imagination and skill. Besides, there are smaller rooms, where are held classes in reading, writing, and arithmetic, music, French, drawing, and carving, and a large hall where Saturday concerts, dramatic entertainments, and drum and fife practices take place.

Such are the attractions which a boys' club offers to the working lad, and for which he is asked to pay the sum of one penny a week. There are of course small extra charges for bagatelle, cricket, football, and refreshments; but these luxuries he can of course dispense with if his pocket fails him. It will thus be seen that a boys' club in East London is educational as well as social in its aims. It not only desires to take the boy away from the possible miseries of an evening spent in a drunkard's home; it wants to make sure that the boy himself, when grown up, will avoid having a home of that kind himself. It may seem rather absurd that a boy of fourteen should have a club, like any man of the world, but it must be remembered that a lad of fourteen in East London has already left school, and may perhaps be not only earning his own living, but actually subscribing to the support of the rest of his family, while his native precocity makes it a moral certainty that, by the enlargement of his social world, he can learn no new evil, but probably much good.

Turning now to the Men's Club, we will take as our example the University Club, so called because it is largely subsidized by University College, Oxford. Here we have the constitution of the Boys' Club repeated on a larger scale. The committee elected by the members practically carry on the work of the club, although they are supervised by an Oxford House man. An attempt was made to allow them to run the club on their own responsibility, but private jealousies rendered this impossible; the British workman has yet to learn to put public welfare before private feelings and interests. The University Club numbers about 800 members, and comprises all grades of the lower half of society. On the ground-floor are a large concert-hall, the manager's office, and other offices belonging to the various sub-societies; on the first-floor are a billiard-room containing seven tables, the club café, a reading-room, and a smaller billiard-room with two tables; above are debating and card-rooms, as well as rooms for various educational classes, and above all is another concert-hall.

The University Club approaches nearer to the idea of a social club than the Webbe Institute; the educational element is more confined to debating and English literature societies. The club, however, includes several sub-societies in the shape of cricket, football, cycling, dramatic, and chess clubs, and has brass and stringed bands of its own.

Let us now follow a working man during his evening's occupation at the club. At half-past seven he has returned from work, has cleaned himself, and had a substantial tea, which answers to the dinner of the higher classes. He then comes round to the club, and perhaps serves on a committee, or takes a cue at billiards, or scans the evening papers. If there is a concert, he fetches his wife, or the woman with whom he is at present "walking out." And here we must emphasize one important result of club life, that it has the effect of inducing men to postpone the beginning of their married life. Instead of marrying at eighteen, which used to be of common occurrence, and having an overwhelming family at twenty-five, he now usually is induced by the attraction of his club to put off thinking of such matters till he is well settled in life. After the entertainment his wife goes home to prepare supper, and he waits behind a little to have a hand at whist, or, perhaps, a quiet talk or a short game of dominoes; then home, with possibly a friendly glass on the way at a neighbouring public-house. The entertainments, of course, are not of a very high artistic order. But the British workman will kick at once if he thinks he is being educated, and the only method is to raise his taste so gradually that he does not perceive his own progress. We remember with much amusement an attempt to supply him with a high-class concert. He was thoroughly bored and half suspicious, and was not ashamed of showing it. There was much consternation among the distinguished professionals and titled amateurs. One lady amateur collapsed, and retired to the green-room in a half-fainting condition; she had never been hooded before. The British workman is at heart not much worse than other people; but in manners he is a veritable South Sea Islander.

In estimating the social influence of club life on the artisan, we notice at once a change for the better in his manner and appearance. However rudely he may have dressed and worked during the day, he will appear in clean attire and a collar in the evening; his taste in neckties is somewhat to seek, but that is at present a minor detail. His manners, too, become inevitably more subdued. He no longer shouts and brawls, as was the fashion in the gin-palace. His official duties, however insignificant, give him a certain sense of dignity which is sometimes amusing, more often pathetic. Instead of avoiding his social inferiors, he learns to treat them with a quiet reserve. In addition to this, he learns in the debating-room that political catchwords are useless, that he must give reasons for his opinions, or cease to parade them. His musical and literary studies also give him a certain refinement, which in the end inevitably alters the whole tenour of his life. In a word, he becomes an intelligent, self-respecting, and order-loving member of society.

FENCING AND FIGHTING CIRCA 1600.

THAT difference between fencing and fighting, between the use of arms in practice and their practical use, which is an axiom with every good swordsman, is well exemplified in a work written by Johan Jacobi von Wallhausen, and published at Frankfort in 1616. Although it includes some instructions for infantry soldiers, the treatise is entitled *Art de Chevalerie* in the French, *Ritterkunst* in the German (undiscoverable) version. Unique of its kind, being a work on the use of arms in battle, not in the fencing school, and written by a soldier, not a fencing-master, it is valuable as illustrating the method of fighting adopted by reiter and dragoon, musketeer and pikeman, at the close of the sixteenth century. At the time when this work was written, Fabris, Giganti, and Capo Ferro had established their principles in Italy; Girard Thibault was teaching his combination of fencing and geometry in France, and preparing that wonderful work of his; in Germany swordsmen were still living who had learned under Joachim Meyer, and Sutor's work was the standard handbook; the Spaniards swore by Carranza, while the English followed "Vincenzio Saviolo his practise"; but George Silver declares that all the learning and

refinement of these schools had to be laid aside in war, and Wallhausen shows us what took their place. This work is rather formed than illustrated by the plates, which are accompanied by the briefest possible explanation—e.g. a figure showing a mounted harquebusier discharging his piece while at full gallop is thus described:—"Comment il donnera feu à dextre en carrière"—and seldom does the explanation of a figure exceed two or three lines in length. But in truth little description is needed, so vivid are the plates and so rough and tumble is the fighting. Chivalry had been left very far behind when Wallhausen wrote. By his directions the lancer fixes his spear-point not in his opponent's cuirass, but in the head of his horse, and harquebus, pistol, and musket are alike levelled at the hapless beast instead of at the rider. The cuirassier who is dismounted struggles to his feet, and "d'espée en tasche aussi de faire tomber le cheval de l'ennemy"; that is, unless he is ridden down and trampled under foot before he can free himself from his stirrups. The slaughter of horses which must have taken place at this time must have been appalling; and such training might well produce troopers like those who, as D'Avila tells us, flying from the field of Ivry, and finding the bridge across the Eure broken down, "cut off their horses' legs that they might serve them for a Brestwork" against their pursuers. (English trans. 1670.) Perhaps the Italian phrase only means "hamstrung their horses"; but in any case one is pleased to know that these pitiless scoundrels were "destroyed in such manner that very few of them remained alive." Yet the steeds so cruelly treated were not mere hacks. They were "horses of price," trained to swim streams and leap ditches and fences under a heavily-armed man, to cross twelve-inch planks and pass over piles of dead without flinching—nay, even to take their part in the combat "en mordant, frappant & forçant l'ennemy et l'endommageant en autres diverses sortes."

One of Wallhausen's plates shows "Comment on avance son cheval a mordre celui de son adversaire et le lance sur le corps d'icelui des pieds de devant." Such a charger was bought by Sully's equerry for his master in 1580—"a very bold and intrepid Sardinian horse, who would stand while a pistol was fired close to his legs or his head without starting; but if any one drew a sword or held up a stick before him as if to strike him, he immediately crouched his ears, rolled his eyes, and rushed open-mouthed upon the person." Throughout every page and plate of Wallhausen's work the same brutality (as it appears to modern eyes) which instigated this conversion of docile chargers into ferocious allies is apparent, and the science of arms, as it is usually understood, is conspicuous mainly by its absence. A musketeer, indeed, is shown in the act of delivering the crudest of time-hits by stabbing an opponent in the shoulder with his sword before a clubbed musket can be brought round; and when one cuirassier, placing his hand on his opponent's chest, pushes him backwards out of his saddle, "not so much by force as by dexterity," and another in passing seizes his foeman's bridle, "et en fait lever le cheval jusques a se renverser," we recognize two of the "Ritterliche Kampfstück" of Maximilian I., recorded by Fayser von Arnstein; and, again, when two musketeers engage with their side arms, one comes to a creditable hanging guard akin to Sutor's "Oberhut zu rechten." But the cuirassier does not use his sword as a sword, but rather as a lance, and the estoc of the middle ages, aligning the point with his "ocularium," and seeking an opening in the joints of his enemy's armour into which to plunge it, not with a thrust, but by the momentum of his horse's gallop. When his pistols are empty he breaks them over his opponent's helmet; when pursuing a foe he drags him out of the saddle by the scarf or baldric; when pursued in his turn, he makes his carefully-trained horse kick out at the pursuer; when both pursuer and pursued are dismounted they roll upon the ground in each other's arms, until one, gaining the upper hand, kills his antagonist, and then "ayant vaincu son ennemy coupe les courayes de son harnois et luy cherche les essus."

Among the infantry it is the same; the pikeman does not trust to his "true crosse in true time" for the defence of his hand, but grasps his pike by the centre with his left hand, and hacks at his antagonist with his sword; the musketeer, after shattering his sword, continues the struggle with his morion or "pot," held either by the brim or the chinstay; with his fork or rest; with his bandoliers (with which he "washes the head" of his enemy); nay, even, when these fail with big stones, with

which he hammers out the obstinate foeman's brains, and then proceeds, not merely to "search his pockets for crowns," but to take his doublet and breeches—his very shoes! Wallhausen, in explaining the introduction of this plate, observes:—"Et est une chose assurée qu'encor pour le present es guerres du Pais-Bas la Noblesse Française pour la pluspart s'applique au musquet et s'en sert tres-volontiers"; but it is to be sincerely hoped for the sake of French honour that the Noblesse Française did not with the musket adopt the ruffianly manners of the professed welders thereof. "Spoiling the Philistines," quoth Salvation Yeo. Well, perhaps so; and, perhaps, the soldier then *did* have to make up the deficiencies of his pay with plunder; but, nevertheless, these realistic little cuts by E. Kieser are not pleasant to look upon and recall memories of Sully's experiences on the field of Ivry—of that horrible nightmare chase of the wounded bleeding man round the pear-tree, of the murder of the hapless Feuquières, of the butchery of prisoners after surrender, of the deaths of Condé, Joyeuse, and others, the which memories and pictures combined make us thankful that the modern trooper, whatever may be his shortcomings, is trained to rely on his sword, and not on his horse's teeth and heels, to depend upon his pay and not on dead men's crowns, and is deterred, not only by fear of the provost-marshal, but also by a nobler and more manly sentiment, from a ghoul-like stripping of the slain and literal stepping into dead men's shoes.

RACING.

WITH the St. Leger close at hand and the Cesarewitch and the Cambridgeshire to exercise our brains over, the present moment is fitted for anticipation rather than retrospect; and although it includes Goodwood, the racing in August is rarely so exciting as that of the months which immediately precede and follow it. In spite of the favouritism of Ladas for the St. Leger, that race promises to be a fairly interesting specimen of its kind. The old racing proverb that "September is the mares' month," if it does not apply with very great force to this year's St. Leger, should not be altogether forgotten, with such fillies as None the Wiser, Amiable, and Throstle engaged in it. Disfigured as she is by one of the most pronounced string-halts ever seen in a racehorse, Amiable has won both the One Thousand and the Oaks, victories which are usually supposed to give the winner considerable claims to St. Leger favouritism, and certainly, with the exception of her stringhalt, she is a very attractive filly in appearance. With regard to None the Wiser, so far as "the Book" tells us, we have no reason for denying that she may possibly be the best racehorse in training; if her pale chestnut colour and white face be excepted, she is good-looking enough to satisfy the most fastidious, and her great depth of girth, excellent limbs, and abundance of quality are very remarkable. Throstle has made immense improvement; she has lost the shelly, leggy look she bore early in the year, and has thickened out into a grand filly. This reminds us that her half-brother, Common, is said to have grown into a magnificent short-legged stallion. To return to the St. Leger, the popular interest in it is concentrated in the rival merits of Ladas and Matchbox, and, on public form, they have a right to their favouritism. The two defeats of the winner of the Derby in July were most fortunate so far as sustaining the reputation of the St. Leger is concerned; for had Ladas been victorious little interest would have been manifested in the race. While referring to Isinglass's double victory over Ladas, we may remark on the good fortune of his owner, who was supposed to have paid rather a high price for a three-year-old colt to make the running for him at Sandown, when he gave 2,000*l.* for Priestholme; but he won a race worth nearly half of that sum with the colt within a month, in the City of London Breeders' Foal Stakes at Kempton Park August meeting.

Our knowledge of the highest class of two-year-olds has been but slightly increased within the last month; the Goodwood running strengthened the opinion that Mr. W. Cooper's Kirkconell, the Duke of Westminster's Tarporley, and Mr. D. Cooper's Saintly are about the best that have yet run in public; and it would seem that only a few pounds below these are Mr. Russel's Whittier, Mr. H. McCalmont's The Lombard, Mr. Trimmer's Bentworth, Mr. Dobell's Whiston, T. Cannon's Curzon, Mr. Trimmer's Hopbine, the Duke of Hamilton's The Nipper, and possibly a few others.

Mr. Plunkett's Portmarnock, who was considered one of the best two-year-olds, was beaten last week at Leopardstown. Kirkconell is a grand bay colt, having plenty of size combined with quality, and he is a splendid mover, his hind action especially being magnificent. It is reported that he is about 3 lbs. below Saintly at home; but whether this be true or not, his scope and frame are likely to make him the better of the pair as time goes on. On the other hand, game and good as is the little brown filly, Saintly, the very neatness and symmetry of her shape are against any great future improvement, as she is too set to grow very much, and she may very possibly have done her best work; it must not be forgotten, however, that when her half sister, Mrs. Butterwick, had won 1,739*l.* as a two-year-old, it was thought that such a mere pony would not do much more; but as a three-year-old she won the Oaks and 6,000*l.* in stakes, and as a four-year-old she has already won a nice handicap this season. Like Mrs. Butterwick and Saintly, Tarporley is by St. Simon; but he is quite their opposite in size. This great, raking, bay colt has plenty of good points; the critics chiefly, we might almost say only, objecting to his hocks. He is still quite an unfurnished "baby" of a colt, so that there is all the more credit due to him for having already won 3,437*l.* in stakes, and there is every probability of his developing into a three-year-old of exceedingly high class; from an opposite point of view, it has been observed that he shows the white of his eye, that he tried to bolt on his way to the post at Goodwood, and that he did not make a very game fight in his first race at Ascot. Tarporley is not the only big two-year-old by St. Simon, as Mr. H. McCalmont has got the very fine colt by St. Simon out of Plaisanterie, for which he gave 3,000 guineas last year at Sir Tatton Sykes's sale. This dark bay colt, who is named Raconteur, has not yet run in public, and it is doubtful whether he will be thoroughly fit this year. He is a remarkably grand horse to look at in the stable, and he is already as big as some three-year-olds; the consequence is that, like most quickly-grown colts, he will require time. One very large two-year-old has run races this season with success—namely, Sir W. Throckmorton's Anlaf, a bay colt by Veracity out of the dam of Avington and Arcano, that won the Stockbridge Foal Stakes. Like his half-brother Avington, Anlaf is not quite perfect about his hocks; but, should he turn out as good a horse, his owner might well be satisfied with him. If some pounds inferior to Isinglass, Avington and Best Man, another four-year-old Melton colt, are a pair of splendid milers.

Considering the high prices which have been paid for certain horses, Captain Machell got Ravensbury cheaply enough at 5,000 guineas. It is true that he has been one of those most ruinous horses that are constantly placed and rarely win; but, after all, he has won 6,335*l.* in stakes, he has beaten La Flèche, few things are less impossible than that he may yet win one of the gigantic stakes that are run for with the conditions of penalties and allowances, and he has grown into a very powerful four-year-old, being probably the biggest and strongest of all Isonomy's sons. The death of the Duke of Westminster's three-year-old bay colt, Bullingdon, was a great loss to his owner; whether it is so much to be regretted by the general public is less certain; for, on his best form, he was within about 3 lbs. of Ladas himself, on his worst, more than a stone behind him, and, therefore, likely to prove a ruinous horse to backers. He was a beautiful colt, with great depth of girth, grand quarters, excellent limbs, and a fine carriage; and, although he was a trifle heavy in the jaw, not quite perfection in the shoulders, and somewhat light in the back ribs and across the loins, one of the ablest horse critics in the sporting journals considered him "worth every farthing of 10,000 guineas." A large consignment of thoroughbred stock was shipped at Liverpool for America early in August, including Watercress (who had been about the biggest horse in training), the Ormonde colt, Goldfinch, and the two Bend Or horses, Golden Garter and Ormuz, the latter of which died on the passage out. Altogether, some fifty or sixty thoroughbreds were on board, and they represented the best blood that the English racehorse can boast of. The French gave very fair prices for several English mares this month at Deauville. The poor mares had had an awful passage, from the consequences of which one of them died. It is a pity that some of them were of a stamp unlikely to recommend English bloodstock to French buyers.

This season has been a great contrast to last in the matter of the condition of racecourses and training

grounds. It is seldom that trainers have such difficulty in keeping their horses sound as they had last year, whereas this summer the turf has been, for the most part, in beautiful order. Among other people, handicappers have found this an advantage, as horses have been able to run fairly out and show their correct form—at any rate, when they have had their heads loose—therefore, the enormous and very responsible labours of allotting the weights for the Cesarewitch and the Cambridgeshire may have been somewhat lightened on the present occasion. Both handicaps are pretty certain to be headed by Isinglass, and let us hope that no impossible task will be set for that good, game horse. Thus far this season St. Simon, Isonomy, Hampton, and his son, Royal Hampton, are far ahead among the winning sires, and among the winning horses Isinglass stands the highest. How times are changed! A few years ago a horse that had won the Two Thousand, the Derby, the St. Leger, and another valuable race—in all 18,860*l.*—would not have been thought likely to win more in stakes the following year; yet Isinglass as a four-year-old has won in only two races 20,196*l.* Next to Isinglass comes the three-year-old Ladas with 12,795*l.*; then Amiable, of the same age, with 8,375*l.*; and next to her the two-year-old Saintly with 6,560*l.* In this matter of pounds, shillings, and pence there are complaints among the bookmakers of large accounts unpaid by backers. Short indeed must be the odds they lay when they can grow rich in spite of bad debts! "Ante-post betting," as it is called, is becoming rarer and rarer, and the very respectable and excellent people who never bet or go to races might be led to infer from the decrease of quotations from Tattersall's in the newspapers that betting was gradually diminishing in volume, if not as a practice. Such, however, is very far from being the case. It is none the less true that, if more people bet than formerly, and if the whole amount of money for which race-horses are backed in England during the season is greater than it was a few years ago, or perhaps ever has been, one seldom hears now of owners winning the large sums over single races that they used to do. The serious illness of the very clever young jockey Bradford is greatly to be regretted; but he has now recovered and will, it is hoped, ride Amiable for the St. Leger. A very old jockey, or rather an old man to be a jockey, rode at Hurst Park, and won a race, too, with a 20-to-1 outsider. This was Maidment, who had ridden Cremorne when he won the Derby twenty-two years ago. Another ancient and once-retired performer was successful in the same week at Nottingham when the aged Houndsditch, who had once been sent to the stud, won the Bestwood Handicap for Mr. Lowther.

Most of the more important handicaps during the month—the Chesterfield Cup at Goodwood, the Brighton Stakes, the Lewes Handicap, the Stockton Handicap, the Nottingham Handicap, and the Great Ebor Handicap of Wednesday last—have been won by horses carrying very nearly the same weight, *i.e.* from 7 st. 2 lbs. to 7 st. 7 lbs., a fact worthy of the consideration of owners and handicappers.

MONEY MATTERS.

THE HARVEST.

AT the end of July the crops all over the United Kingdom promised better than they had done for several years past. The corn crops in particular were very fine. The straw stood up straight, the ear was full and heavy, and though in many cases there were complaints that the grain was not always equal in size and weight, yet upon the whole there was every reason to hope that wheat, barley, and oats would be both in quantity and quality over average this year. The hay crop, too, was very large, and the root crops were going on well. Unfortunately the rains of August have done very serious damage. They have fallen more in the South and East of England than in Scotland; therefore they have affected the special wheat-growing districts more particularly. Over large areas of country wheat and barley have been laid and twisted; the high winds that often accompanied the rain shed the corn very much, moreover; and the colour of barley has suffered so much that a large proportion of it will be unfit for malting. Even yet, however, there is time for saving much. A really fine September would be of incalculable benefit to farmers. But unfortunately

it is to be feared that much of the injury done in August cannot now be repaired. The corn that was badly laid or that was caught unstaked in the fields cannot be restored to the excellent quality it had previously, no matter how fine the weather may be. The laid condition of the crops added to the cost of reaping. In very many cases the reaping machine could not be employed at all, and cutting had to be done by hand. Labour was scarce, for wheat, oats, and barley ripened nearly together; and wages, therefore, taking the country generally, were exceptionally high. In short, more work has had to be done by hand than is usual, and the cost, therefore, is heavy. Unfortunately the farmers cannot recompense themselves by insisting upon good prices. In the south-east of England new English wheat has been sold at 19s. per quarter, and in many markets the average has ranged only from 19s. to 23s. At the same time, however, in other cases as much as 26s. and 27s. per quarter has been obtained. All this goes to show that a large part of the wheat has been sadly damaged, that its quality is very poor, that, in short, it is so soft and so unfit for grinding that either it will have to be kept for a considerable time to allow it to dry and harden, or it will have to be mixed with harder grain. But where the quality is fine, a price of 26s. or 27s. a quarter seems to show that the market is really not giving way as much as is generally supposed. Upon the Continent the corn crops are all reported to be large, and in France particularly over average. But the Continental crops have suffered likewise from bad weather. In the United States wheat is a small crop, and maize has suffered greatly from drought. From all this it would naturally be inferred that the price of wheat ought to rise. The European crops have been more or less damaged, the American wheat crop is small, and the maize crop, which is so largely consumed in the United States, is said to be exceedingly bad. Yet prices are exceptionally low, and there is no eagerness on the part of millers to buy. On the contrary, they seem to expect that they will be able to get all they require throughout the year at very little advance upon present prices. It is difficult as yet to form any definite opinion as to whether they are right or wrong, for no trustworthy statistics have yet been collected. There is much doubt thrown on the reports of the American Agricultural Bureau; the reports prepared for the great corn fair at Vienna tell very little; and it is understood that the Hungarian statistics, which used to be so valuable, are to be discontinued. It would be rash, then, to speak at all confidently as to the probable course of the market. But we are inclined to think that the price of wheat is too low, and that there must be a recovery by-and-by. That will not help our own farmers much, and we fear that the agricultural depression will continue for at least another year. It will be recollected that twelve months ago hay was almost a complete failure, and that the corn crops were poor. Farmers have been at much expense, therefore, in providing both hay and straw. An early and good harvest this year would, in consequence, have been of immense advantage to them. But much of the hay has been damaged and the straw has been laid and injured. It is true that mere corn-growing is a small part of English farming now. But the hay crop is of the greatest importance to all, and any injury done to it is, therefore, a serious matter. So far as the price of bread is concerned—though we are inclined to think that wheat is too low, and must rise by-and-by—there is no danger that it will rise so very much as to affect the comfort of the town populations. While, then, the bad weather of August is not likely to injure the working classes, it undoubtedly has added to the difficulties of our farmers.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The slight rise in the money market last week has not been maintained. Six months' bills have been discounted this week at 1 per cent., three months' bills at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and short loans have been freely made at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. At the fortnightly settlement on the Stock Exchange, although the demand for accommodation was somewhat brisker than for some time past, bankers were only able to obtain from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Occasionally weak borrowers had to pay $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; but, broadly, it may be said that the average rate was little better than $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Gold continues to come in from abroad. The fear of a United States loan has ceased for the time being, and though there is a slight demand

from Germany for gold, it is not expected to amount to much. Therefore, the market concludes that rates will continue exceedingly easy for the remainder of the year.

The great abundance and cheapness of money, together with the more speculative feeling that has sprung up lately, have caused a very considerable rise in the Indian exchanges. On Wednesday the India Council offered for tender 40 lakhs of rupees in bills and telegraphic transfers, and the applications amounted to somewhat over three crores. Applicants at 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. were allotted only about 42 per cent. of what they asked for; applicants at higher rates received the full amounts. To a very large extent this sharp rise is purely speculative, resting partly upon the impression made by the success of the conversion of the Rupee loans, partly upon the belief that with the revival of trade in Europe there will be a rise in the prices of commodities generally, which will improve Indian business, and partly upon the speculation in Rupee-paper. Strange to say, while the Indian Government is reducing the interest on this stock there is active buying here in London, and to supply the demand Rupee-paper is being exported from India in large amounts, and, of course, is being paid for by means of Council drafts. The second instalment of the Rupee loans conversion has been very successful in London. It is stated that over 8 crores have been sent in. It will be recollected that at the time of the first conversion about 6 crores were sent in; consequently over 14 crores have been offered for conversion out of a total held in London of rather more than 23. The result in India is not fully known; but it is believed that there also more than half the whole Rupee debt has been converted. There has been a continued speculation in silver, the price fluctuating about 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce. The demand is almost entirely speculative, stimulated by the belief that China will by-and-by import immense amounts of the metal to maintain its armies in the field.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange has not been quite so active this week. There was very large buying, it is true, upon Monday; but on Tuesday and Wednesday the selling equalled, or almost equalled, the buying. The speculation is still confined to the members of the Stock Exchange and a few large operators outside. The public has not forgotten the lessons of the past few years, and is acting with commendable prudence. In New York there has been a decided decline. President Cleveland has written a letter to a member of Congress, in which he intimates that he will use all his influence with his party to renew the efforts for repealing all duties upon the raw materials of manufacture. From this it is inferred that at the coming elections for Congress the Tariff question will again be the main issue, and that when Congress meets in December an earnest attempt will be made to reduce duties. Those speculators who had been acting upon the belief that the Tariff question was settled for a year or two have naturally been somewhat frightened, and on Wednesday there began very large selling in New York, sending prices down all round in spite of the efforts made by certain great operators in London to support the market. It is to be noted further that the Treasury reserve in the United States is dangerously small. It ought to amount to 20 millions sterling, and it is not quite 11 millions sterling. It is possible, therefore, that a fresh currency scare may spring up; and we would again warn investors not to be misled by the optimistic feeling of the Stock Exchange. Upon the Continent business is quiet; but in France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary there is a very hopeful feeling that, as soon as the holidays end, there will be a very great increase in all kinds of business. As money is exceedingly abundant and cheap, it is possible that the hope will be realized in spite of the fact that the crisis in Italy deepens, and that matters are looking exceedingly bad in Spain. In South America there is no change. The political disturbances in Peru continue; and, although the reports of coffee from Brazil are on an unusually large scale, there is no improvement in the exchange—suggesting that there is much anxiety as to what will happen in October when the President ought to resign. He is a military man, while his elected successor is a civilian. There are fears that the army will not consent to be put aside quietly, and that therefore there may be fresh difficulties. It is noted as an unfavourable symptom that the President refuses to raise

the state of siege, although order has been restored. The news from Australia is not encouraging, but there is a good deal of buying in London of Australian stocks, in the belief that, now the Tariff Bill is passed, Americans will begin to buy wool largely, and that their purchases will raise the price and so materially improve matters in Australia.

Consols closed on Thursday at $102\frac{1}{8}$, being a rise compared with the preceding Thursday of as much as $\frac{1}{8}$. The Two and a Half closed at $101\frac{1}{2}$, a rise of $\frac{1}{8}$; Indian Sterling Threes closed at 102, a rise of 1; and Indian Four per Cent. Rupee-paper closed at $59\frac{1}{2}$, a rise of $1\frac{1}{2}$; while New Zealand Three and a Half per Cents. closed at $102\frac{1}{2}$, a rise of $1\frac{1}{2}$. There has thus, it will be noted, been a further marked advance in British, Indian, and Colonial Government securities. There has likewise been a very general and considerable rise in Home Railway stocks. Caledonian Undivided, for example, closed on Thursday at $131\frac{1}{2}$, a rise compared with the preceding Thursday of 1; Metropolitan District stock closed at $30\frac{1}{2}$, also a rise of 1; Lancashire and Yorkshire closed at 109, likewise a rise of 1; Great Western closed at $167\frac{1}{2}$, a rise of $1\frac{1}{2}$; North-Eastern closed at $165\frac{1}{2}$, also a rise of $1\frac{1}{2}$; Taff Vale closed at 82, a rise of $1\frac{1}{2}$; and South-Eastern "A" closed at $86\frac{1}{2}$, a rise of 2. In the American market there has been little change in speculative securities. Up to Monday they advanced rapidly, but later in the week they lost ground. There has been, however, some advance in dividend-paying shares. Thus Illinois Central closed on Thursday at 97, a rise compared with the preceding Thursday of $1\frac{1}{4}$; Pennsylvania shares closed at $52\frac{1}{2}$, also a rise of $1\frac{1}{4}$; and Lake Shore closed at 140, a rise of 1. There has also been a rise in Canadian railway securities. Thus Grand Trunk of Canada Four per Cent. Guaranteed stock closed at $53\frac{1}{2}$, a rise of as much as $4\frac{1}{2}$. Argentine railway stocks have likewise advanced under the influence of the general speculation. Thus Buenos Ayres Great Southern Ordinary closed at 101-2, a rise of 3; Central Argentine closed at $69\frac{1}{2}$, a rise of $3\frac{1}{2}$; and Buenos Ayres and Rosario Ordinary closed at 67-69, a rise of 8. Argentine Government Fours of 1886 closed at 66, a rise of $1\frac{1}{4}$; the Funding Loan closed at $70\frac{1}{2}$, a rise of $1\frac{1}{4}$; Brazilian Four and a Half closed at 77, a rise of 2; and French Three per Cents closed at 103, a rise of $\frac{1}{2}$. German Threes closed at $94\frac{1}{2}$, a rise of as much as 3—a most unusual movement in this stock. Italians closed at 82, a rise of $1\frac{1}{2}$.

REVIEWS.

CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION.

Co-operative Production. By Benjamin Jones. With Prefatory Note by the Right Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland, M.P. 2 vols. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1894.

IT was well worth while to bring out these two volumes, but they cannot be described as attractive reading. The substance of them was originally contributed by Mr. Benjamin Jones to a co-operative journal. Most of his series of articles are now reproduced with a preface by Mr. Acland. The articles give an historical account of the origin and growth of the co-operative movement in this country during the present century. But they show a want of method and a narrowness of view which rather detract from the value of the book. Still, these volumes supply a valuable chapter in the history of the economic development of the country during a very interesting period, and for that reason they will be read with interest by all economic students.

Co-operation in one form or another is of very ancient date; but, as we know it now, it took its rise at the end of last century. Partly it was stimulated by the spread of the ideas which culminated in the great French Revolution, and partly it was an outcome of the economic revolution in this country which was giving rise to the great factory system in manufactures. Mr. Jones is rather too sanguine in his views to give a fairly accurate picture of what has taken place. For example, he does not recognize that co-operation, in the strict sense of the word, has been a failure. Where what is called co-operation has succeeded markedly it is little more than an extension to the working classes of the joint-stock system. There are shareholders and there are labourers, the latter being in some cases also shareholders, but in the great majority of instances being simply wage-earners. The movement, for all that, is exceedingly interesting. It has educated in a most valuable way

the best of the working classes, and it has called forth an amount of public spirit and self-denial which ought not to go without recognition. But, at the same time, we must repeat that co-operation, strictly understood, has, up to the present at all events, been a failure.

It is noteworthy, too, that co-operation, such as it is, has succeeded much more completely in the distributing than in either the carrying or the producing trades; indeed, it has been very little applied at all in the carrying trades; and though there are some notable successes in manufactures, there are far more failures. It is not difficult to understand why this should be. The working classes have not had the training of the middle classes for organizing, managing, and carrying on business on a large scale; and of course they are unable amongst themselves to raise a very large capital. In the present time manufactures, to succeed properly, must be on a large scale. That means that the manufactures must be conducted with a large capital, and that they must have a very free and a very great market. But it is hardly possible to establish co-operation in such a way as will insure a free and a large market. The Wholesale Co-operative Society of Manchester has succeeded, because it supplies the retail Co-operative Societies all over the country, and to a considerable extent many of those abroad. The Scottish Wholesale Society has also been fairly successful; but most other manufacturing enterprises have either failed or, at all events, have not been markedly successful. In the coal and iron trades the attempts to establish manufactures have broken down. This is not surprising, when we bear in mind that these two trades were enormously stimulated during the era of railway building, the beginning of the Forties to the beginning of the Seventies, but that for the past twenty years they have been generally very depressed. Even the middle classes, with the vast capital they had at their command, have suffered much during the past twenty years. It is natural that the failure of the working classes should be more complete. The experiments in land cultivation, too, have not answered the expectations entertained. But in the retail trades the success has been very remarkable. Some of the failures referred to must in fairness be attributed to inevitable mistakes made in the early stages of every great experiment, and another part was due to the want of wisdom and the meddlesomeness of some of the patrons of the movement. The movement, however, has now passed out of the period when patronage was required, and enthusiasm and over-sanguine views have given place to sober business notions. In spite, however, of their shortcomings, the two volumes contain a great deal of very valuable information respecting one of the characteristic movements of the age; and we can cordially recommend them to such students as are not deterred in their pursuit of knowledge by rather dry details, and by a lack of philosophic insight and breadth of view.

THE HEIMSKRINGLA.

The Heimskringla. Vol. II. By William Morris and Eirikr Magnússon. London: Quaritch. 1894.

THE second volume of Messrs. Morris's and Magnússon's *Heimskringla* deals mainly with the life of "Olaf, King and Saint." The work is history; but it is history seen with the eyes and treated in the method of the Saga man. We have no maps and no dates. A brief preface might readily have supplied the reader with dates and recognizable historical landmarks; but he is left to wander darkling among the family traditions which are the writer's materials. Other materials he had in the lays of Sigvat the Skald, an actor in some of the events which he celebrates. Sigvat was an improviser; "he rhymed out from the tongue just as if he spoke aught else." So has an eminent novelist been heard to improvise in conversation a regular sonnet; but Sigvat, if fluent, is as obscure as Mr. Browning. The translators furnish, in notes, a key to his dark periphrases. The poetry of a race and time so rough and ready is as bewildering as the allusions of the decadent Lycophron. Probably Norse poetry was a very ancient art, and had become decadent itself. M. Mallarmé is not more difficult to construe than Sigvat, who, for all that, was a tall man of his hands. The style of the translation is that archaic manner from which criticism cannot wean Mr. Morris. If he wishes to popularize the Sagas, his method has not been craftily chosen. However, the version is easier than the original Icelandic. We learn that Our Lord "stied" to heaven on Ascension Day, and the context indicates that "stied" means "ascended." "Went up" is English, and is intelligible; however, "stied" be it.

Olaf the Holy was so called because of his minute observation of Christian ritual and his persecution of Thor's worshippers. "What does it profit to record that so great a prince was not

chaste?" as some one says about Charles V. Olaf was not steady in the virtue of chastity, and he was, of course, a man of blood. But he was occasionally clairvoyant; he was a "stroker," like Mr. Valentine Greatrakes, the Miraculous Conformer; his blood wrought a picturesque miracle of healing on a blind man, and Olaf became a saint, without the long delays that retard the canonization of the warrior Maid. Njal was a much more Christian character, but Olaf was a fit saint for vikings. He was brought up by his stepfather, King Sigurd Sow, for whom the young saint, in mockery, once saddled a he-goat. One other jest of Olaf's is recorded. He saw a man's bare foot sticking out of bed, and betted him that he could find no uglier foot. The other showed his left foot, which lacked a toe, and thought he had won. But Olaf decided that it was not so ugly, because there was not so much of it. So old is the joke about the dirty hands.

Olaf was handy with bow and weapon, and could carve in wood. He was very masterful, and first sailed to war at the age of twelve, a Viking war-king. First he harried the Swedish coasts, to avenge his father, Harald. After divers fights, he went to England and sided with Æthelred against the Danes, who held Southwark. Olaf took the fortified bridge, driving his galley up to it, and fastening ropes to the wooden piers, or pales, then, by hard rowing, he dragged the pales from their place. After this he took Southwark, and Æthelred was admitted by the Londoners. Olaf fought against the Danes in Canterbury, and burned the town; on the accession of Edmund and Edward he went about on viking. He now thought of a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, but the vision of a man, in a dream, bade him go back and win Norway. After the slaying of Edmund, in the interests of Knut, Olaf met Edmund's sons in Rouen, and joined them in an attack on England; they were defeated, and he harried in Northumberland. Thence he fared to Norway, and made Earl Hakon prisoner; on getting his liberty, Hakon returned to Knut in England. Olaf gathered strength in Norway, and fought the battle of Nesar, laying his ship against that of Earl Svein; the Earl escaping hardly, with much loss. He, therefore, took counsel with Olaf, King of Sweden, but soon afterwards died in his bed. Olaf was now a king in due form, and it is recorded that he washed his hands every morning, before going to church. "He took a hand-bath"; he also set his heart on putting down heathendom, by counsel of Bishop Grimkel. He reduced five upland kings, and one of them, an evil blind man, Roerek (Olaf had blinded him), he spared in spite of his many treacheries. Roerek had even tried to stab him one day at mass. This blind king, malevolent, moody, and wildly merry, is one of the strangest persons in the Saga. He was banished to Iceland, where he died, and he is the only king buried in Iceland. Olaf married a daughter of Olaf of Sweden, against that monarch's will, and afterwards had the better of him in a match at dice, which we do not profess to understand. The Swede cast sixes, so did Olaf, so did the Swede again: "Then Olaf, Norway's king, threw, and there was six on one, but the other brake asunder and thereon were seven." Whose were those remarkable dice? At Thrandheim, where the old faith lingered, Olaf had the statue of Thor broken and showed that it was full of mice and other vermin. He also scuttled the Thrandheimers' ships, and, on the whole, heathens found it better to become Christians, Thor being plainly unable to help them against this rude evangelist. The Northmen were, as a rule, "free from all bigotry and superstition," as Dr. King admits in the case of Prince Charlie; but one Gudbrand made some show of fight in defence of Thor, horse-eating, and blood sacrifices. We learn that the statue of Thor received four loaves of bread daily and was decorated with offerings of gold. Gudbrand, like Dame Quickly, "could not abide swagger" in a "horned one," or mitred bishop. The tale of Magnus the Good's christening is curious; he was the King's bastard by Alfild, "the fairest of women." On the baby's birth no one dared waken Olaf. But, as the child's life was in danger, Sigvat had him christened, lest he should die heathen and "a devil's man." The name Magnus he gave "after Karla Magnus, the king; for him I know to be the best man in the world." Olaf now made attempts on the independence of Iceland, with scant success; and Knut now demanded fealty from him. We now have much the best and most Saga-like thing in the book—the adventures of Thorod, his escape from prison, his meeting with Arnliot, and Arnliot's dealing with a trollwife, a monstrous cannibal or vampire, something like Glam in the Grettir Saga. Olaf himself put down and vanquished a troll, or other haunter, by prayer; but Arnliot drove a spear into the trollwife. Knut had now rather evil fortune at Olaf's hands, who broke a dyke, and so nearly swamped the king's vessel. Knut, however, demoralized Olaf's subjects by bribes. Finally, Knut was acknowledged as King of Norway,

as already of England and Denmark, and Olaf had to take refuge with his brother-in-law, Jarisleif, in Russia. He had become unpopular at home by the rigour of his justice among the landed men. Though offered "Vulgaria" as a realm by Jarisleif, he had no mind to undertake the affairs of that distressful country. An exiled king, he shared the hopes of exiles and obeyed a dream which left a kind of "after-image." "When the king awoke, he thought he saw the countenance of the man as he went away." The man he took to be Olaf Tryggvison, who bade him put his fortune to the touch. It was at this time that, being in deep meditation, he whittled on a Sunday, and punished himself by burning the chips on the palm of his hand. He returned to Norway, and was defeated and slain in a great fight, where he fought like a paladin. A blind man recovered sight by accidentally placing his hands in Olaf's blood, and then on his own eyes. His hair grew after death, and would not burn in a fire of incense. A sceptical lady, Alfiva, advised trying secular fire; but the experiment was not made. Olaf had previously enjoyed, while riding, a clairvoyant vision of all Norway, "and stands of which I have erst never heard tell of." "The bishop said that this was a vision of holy fashion and of great mark." No tests were applied. Miracles were wrought at Olaf's tomb, as at that of James II., another pious monarch "kep' out of his own."

Olaf was certainly a remarkable character in the age of transition. Half viking, half evangelist, he is among the most military saints of the calendar, and his many churches in England prove the extent of his repute among "a fighting and a praying people."

THE GROUSE.

The Grouse—Natural History. By the Rev. H. A. Macpherson. *Shooting.* By A. J. Stuart-Wortley. *Cookery.* By George Saintsbury. With Illustrations by A. J. Stuart-Wortley and A. Thorburn. London: Longmans, Green, & Co. 1894.

Game Birds and Shooting Sketches; illustrating the Habits, Modes of Capture, Stages of Plumage, and the Hybrids and Varieties which occur amongst them. By John Guille Millais, F.Z.S. Second edition. London: Sotheran & Co. 1894.

IT might be thought that "The Badminton Library" would have exhausted the subject of British sports for some years to come, and that least of all would there be room at present for a fresh series of books on shooting, written to a large extent by contributors to the first-named sporting Library, and prepared for the press by the same editor; yet the "Fur and Feather Series" is, in its own way, almost as great a success as the Duke of Beaufort's "Library." Instead of being a rival, it rather forms a sort of supplement to it; indeed, it may be said that neither is quite complete without the other.

In all illustrated books the first things looked at by most readers are the pictures. Those in *The Grouse* are excellent; and few, if any, drawings of birds in flight that we have ever seen show more spirit or more truth to nature than Mr. Thorburn's "Blackcock Forward" in the volume before us. Mr. Stuart-Wortley's sketch, "The Last before Dark," again, is a very clever rendering of a stretch of damp, monotonous moorland over which a shower is passing at the fall of the evening, while thirteen grouse—the last drive of the day—are flying towards the spectator's imaginary gun. There is something in the style of this drawing which reminds us of the famous picture, "Chill October," by Sir John Millais, whose only pupil Mr. Stuart-Wortley believes himself to have been.

Mr. Macpherson tells us that various attempts have been made to introduce the red grouse elsewhere than in the British islands. In Sweden it was established with some success between twenty and thirty years ago, by Baron Dickson, and "it is now reported that the Belgian Government intends to people the sandy heaths of that country with it." In Spitzbergen there is a form of ptarmigan almost identical with the red grouse; and in many parts of Northern Europe willow-grouse are common enough. It seems to us that Mr. Macpherson is scarcely just to "little Wales," when he says that it "is not famous for the bags obtained upon the Twelfth." As a matter of fact, it is rather the other way about; for, in proportion to the sizes of the moors, the bags are usually very fair on the twelfth and very bad afterwards. Surely eighty brace or so, to two guns, which have been obtained, over dogs, on the first day of grouse-shooting on Welsh moors, are not to be despised. The truth is that the weakness of grouse-shooting in Wales consists in the wildness of the birds after the first week, which renders it next to impossible to kill many then except by driving. Perhaps most of the details of the habits of the grouse, given by Mr. Macpherson, may be familiar to men who have had any experience of moors; but novices should find a good deal worth reading in his section of this treatise. Not the least interesting portion of his work is that which relates to the different manners of poaching grouse, including the very deadly

one of netting, which, by the way, is ably dealt with in another part of the book by Mr. Stuart-Wortley. Some Highland shepherds possess collies which will "snap" sitting grouse. A common poacher's dodge in the North of England is to imitate the cry of a grouse, and shoot the birds as they fly up in response to it. Fine wire snares among "stooks" of oats, or in the runs of the grouse through the heather, are favourite Scotch forms of poaching, and there are other unholy Highland tricks for ensnaring the birds which need not be enumerated here.

The description of travelling down to Scotland by the night mail makes an admirable opening to Mr. A. J. Stuart-Wortley's chapters on "Shooting the Grouse," which form the bulk of the volume. Most meritorious, too, is the chapter that follows it on shooting grouse "over dogs"; but when we state that the pages assigned to this subject are eighteen in number, and that ninety-four follow them on driving grouse, we reveal the man! Not that we complain or cavil; he represents the spirit of the age; and it is useless to attempt to stem the torrent of the times. After all, grouse-driving is no very new thing. It has been practised for about ninety years, and it is six years since Lord Walsingham made his great record of 1,036 grouse in a single day by this process. Still, many will sigh when they see, read, and hear these things. For a long time old-fashioned men, while they wished well to grouse-driving in Derbyshire, Yorkshire, and the Welsh hills, hoped that their beloved Highland moors might be left sacred to pointers and setters; but it seems that this is not to be. In *The Grouse*, "Fur and Feather Series," they may read their fate! It is true that they are offered the somewhat doubtful consolation of being permitted to walk after dogs over their moors, as well as driving; but—and it is an awful and a heart-rending "but"—in that case they are to drive their moor "first and walk it afterwards." Mr. Stuart-Wortley admits that this new method may seem "revolutionary," and we suppose that it is only a part and a detail of that great bloodless revolution through which Great Britain and Ireland are passing at the present period. It may astonish many an old sportsman to learn that Mr. Stuart-Wortley is "convinced that driving" grouse "does not make them any wilder, nor so wild, as constantly walking after them with dogs." The old sportsmen would probably reply that, be this as it may, constantly walking after grouse with dogs is possible, practicable, and very good fun; but that you cannot be constantly driving them. Many will disagree with Mr. Stuart-Wortley on another point. He thinks that "grouse-shooting over dogs is eminently a sport which is best enjoyed alone—that is, by one gun only." All we will say on this question is that we do not feel called upon to hold a brief for the opposite opinion. As to three guns he considers them "an unreasonable number to send out in one party, unless you have an abnormal stock of grouse and are anxious to kill all you can." Where two parties of two guns each go out on the same day, he is in favour of pairing the "two better or more active" together, and the two worse and less active together, rather than "sending a good gun to 'nurse' a bad one. This, unless they are both angels from heaven, is a trial of temper and a mortification to both." For the inveterate opponent of driving on Scotch moors he has a last word. "If you are determined," says he, "whatever your conditions, to kill the majority of your birds over dogs, you still ought to drive the tops"—that is to say, the tops of the hills—"and do what you can to reduce the regiments of antique fowls which inhabit them." Every one who has owned, rented, or borrowed a hilly moor knows the mischief that is worked by these "antique fowls." The old cocks drive away the young cocks, with the consequence that the eggs laid by the young hens are sterile, and the old hens, who are past the age of laying, drive any young hens that happen to nest near them off their eggs. To such an extent is this the case that it is notorious how the stock of grouse increases on a moor which is driven, owing to the "antique fowls" getting shot by this process. On the other hand, Mr. Stuart-Wortley says, "it is well known that in deer forests, where the great object is to get rid of grouse, the best means to arrive at this end is to leave them alone altogether."

The description of a day's grouse-driving, which fills about seventeen pages, is so lively and interesting as to be likely to make many conversions to that "most engaging of all forms of shooting"; and some twenty pages devoted to teaching the art of managing drives ought almost to be learnt by heart by the converts. Even old hands at driving may here pick up a few useful hints, although in grouse-driving, as in other matters, doctors differ on points of detail, and many zealous "drivers" may not altogether agree with Mr. Stuart-Wortley. Perhaps the prettiest of his chapters is that entitled "The Fringe of the Moor," which deals partly with grouse, partly with blackgame, partly with ptarmigan, and partly with capercaillie. It is with difficulty that we deny ourselves the pleasure of noticing many

other passages in his section, to turn to that of Mr. George Saintsbury on "The Cookery of the Grouse." What author ever wrote upon cooking, eating, and drinking, with more refinement, good sense, or good taste, than Mr. Saintsbury? The former portions of this book need only be read by shooters and those interested in shooting; but all people who eat grouse—an infinitely larger "public"—should thoughtfully and seriously study Mr. Saintsbury's most wise and most excellently written advice as to the cooking of this delicious bird, from *Grouse à la Sultane* to "the elegance of a good roast grouse simple of himself." And on this point let not the advice of the great Soyer himself be forgotten, that grouse ought to be eaten "absolutely by themselves with nothing but a crust of bread."

Mr. J. G. Millais's *Game Birds and Shooting Sketches* is so highly praised in the book which we have just been reviewing that this may be an appropriate moment for noticing its second edition. After the first edition of a work, a detailed criticism is rarely necessary or desirable, and in the present instance almost all that need be said is that the coloured plates, which appeared in the earlier issue, have been withdrawn, with the result of rendering the book less expensive and handier in form. The only approach to an adverse criticism which we have to offer is that we had secretly cherished the hope that, in the second edition, Mr. J. G. Millais would have included pheasants and partridges, as well as capercaillie, blackgame, grouse, and ptarmigan, among his *Game Birds*. By the way, who is right, Mr. A. J. Stuart-Wortley, who writes "capercaillie," or Mr. J. G. Millais, with his "capercaillie"? Who are correct, again, those who speak of packs of grouse, or those who, like Mr. J. G. Millais, call them coveys?

A HISTORY OF GERMANY.

A History of Germany in the Middle Ages. By Ernest F. Henderson, A.D. (Trin. Coll., Conn.), A.M. (Harvard), Ph.D. (Berlin), Editor of "Select Historical Documents of the Middle Ages." London and New York: Bell & Sons. 1894.

MR. HENDERSON, in his preface, expresses the hope that this book may "be hated deeply and loved warmly." So far as we are concerned, his hope is unfulfilled, for his book does not seem to us of a sort to excite strong feeling; it is generally accurate and often thoughtful, and we therefore certainly have no wish to condemn it, but it presents so many faults in manner that our praise of it cannot be unqualified. He has made his history unnecessarily dull; many of his sentences are ugly, and some are faulty, as when he writes, "No one can fail to pity Henry in his powerless distress, but no more is one called upon to admire his attitude in misfortune"; he uses strange phrases, such as "to deed" privileges, and "Frederick was not inclined simply to let fall his pope," talks of "the Matilda estates," "Richard Cornwallis"—by which he means Richard, Earl of Cornwall—and such like, splits his infinitives, and adopts the irritating practice of cutting up his pages into a number of extremely short paragraphs, some of them only of three or four lines, and not marking any real break in his matter. Still, as we have said, there is much in his book to counterbalance its obvious defects; he gives a list of about thirty modern German authorities that he has consulted—had he read less German he might possibly have written better English—and he also claims to be "thoroughly at home in primal historical sources." He begins with the wars of the Romans against the Teutonic barbarians, and ends with the extinction of the Hohenstaufens. The reign of Charlemagne, a somewhat trite subject, is well treated, the record of facts being sufficient and not excessive. We can scarcely say so much for the part of the book devoted to Charlemagne's descendants, where, we think, Mr. Henderson would have done wisely had he made his facts strictly subordinate to an attempt to show how the various races in the Empire attained nationality. A really valuable sketch is given of the means by which Henry I. promoted the unity and organization of the German kingdom, and the change that may be observed in the policy of Otto the Great after the revolt of Suabia and Bavaria is also well marked. Otto first tried to strengthen his position by putting the great duchies into the hands of members of his own family; he found that his plan ended in civil war, and turned for support to the Church, which he made "the prop and stay of the kingly power." Although the leading events of the reign of Frederick Barbarossa belong rather to Italian than to German history, the character of his rule in Germany is fairly displayed here; he restored peace by his vigorous policy, and, though his dispute with the Church led him to favour the secular princes, he seized an opportunity for taking an important "step towards breaking the power of the great stem-duchies" by dividing the duchy of

Bavaria. Another, and the final, step in the same direction was taken at the time of the disgrace of Henry the Lion, whose marriage with a daughter of Henry II. of England led to the alliance between Richard I. and the Saxon house. With this alliance must, as is noted here, be connected the agreement made between Richard and Tancred of Sicily, and the imprisonment of Richard by Henry VI., who saw in the English king "the mightiest hostage that could be desired for the good conduct of the Guelphs." On these and some other points Mr. Henderson's work is in its substance so satisfactory that we hope that he will produce another book on German history, and will in writing it pay more attention to manner than he seems to have thought necessary here. One or two slips of minor importance may be noted. Offa of Mercia did not die on a pilgrimage, nor did Lewis the Pious die at Ingelheim, but, as Nithard tells us, on an island in the Rhine, now called Pfalz Island, and we think that Mr. Henderson will find that he has fallen into a common mistake in describing Roswitha, the author of certain sacred comedies and other works, as Abbess of Gandersheim. A Roswitha who died early in the tenth century did hold that office. Her more famous namesake was, as she herself records, a nun at Gandersheim in the time of the Abbess Gerberga, a daughter of Henry of Bavaria, and, therefore, niece of Otto the Great, and if, as is said in the Hildesheim Chronicle, Roswitha wrote the lives of the three Ottos, she must have lived on into the eleventh century.

NOVELS.

- Joanna Traill, Spinster.* By Annie E. Holdsworth. (The Pioneer Series. Vol. I.) London: William Heinemann. 1894.
George Mandeville's Husband. By C. E. Raymond. (The Pioneer Series. Vol. II.) London: William Heinemann. 1894.
A Vagabond in Arts. By Algernon Gissing. 3 Vols. London: Hurst & Blackett. 1894.
Clove Pink. A Study from Memory. By Anna C. Steele. London: Chapman & Hall. 1894.
Winning a Wife in Australia. By A. Donnison. London: Ward, Lock, & Bowden.
Thunderbolt. An Australian Story. By the Rev. J. Middleton Macdonald. 1 vol. London: Hurst & Blackett.
Her Fair Fame and The Story of a Statue. By Edgar Fawcett. London: Ward, Lock, & Bowden. 1894.
The Scorpion. A Romance of Spain. By Ernest A. Vizetelly. London: Chatto & Windus. 1894.
Woman, the Mystery. By Henry Herman. London: Ward, Lock, & Bowden. 1894.

THE first volume of Mr. Heinemann's new Pioneer Series, *Joanna Traill, Spinster*, is so grave in subject, so passionate and earnest in treatment, and so absolutely right in morals, that, in spite of a foolish frontispiece and some Meredithian quips of phrase in the early pages, one might suppose the series intended to lead into high regions of pure reason. The second volume, however, *George Mandeville's Husband*, though as clever, and touched in places with poignant pathos, has no such ethical value. It is a sarcasm. The other is an appeal. Both are slight, as it seems difficult to avoid being in the limits of short stories, but you can be tragic in a small place. The theme of *Joanna Traill, Spinster*, is old enough, dating from the Garden of Eden: the sin of woman and man's treatment of it. The word man, however, must, in this sense, be largely stretched so as to include woman and her treatment of her fallen sister. A very great deal of nonsense has often been spoken and written on the matter. Mr. Hardy begged the question in a way which some women have resented when he put "A pure woman" on the title-page of *Tess*. The author of the work in question—Miss, or Mrs., Annie E. Holdsworth—makes no such mistake. Little Christine, the betrayed child, has the singular good fortune to be taken in hand by the most womanly of good women, but she works out her own salvation, and remains at the end a "pure woman" because she knows good and evil and chooses good. No better counsel could be given to those who seek to do such work than to follow the mode of Miss Traill. The pity of it is that the good soul herself is not allowed by the author to be happy. It is true Mr. Boas would have made an uncomfortable husband, but that would be no departure from the truths of life, and Joanna would rather have had him than none.

The history of Mr. Ralph Wilbraham, who was George Mandeville's husband (Mrs. Wilbraham wrote novels as George Sand and George Eliot did), is melancholy. He was unfortunate enough to marry a disagreeable, vain, foolish woman, and, as he was very weak and somewhat of a maunderer, Mrs. Wilbraham took and kept the upper hand. She also wrote books, and got paid, for them (after all, a circumstance mitigating the habit of writing), which helped the small household to exist. Neither the husband, nor apparently the author, can forgive George Mandeville's practice of composition, and he says im-

pressively to his little Rosina, "I'd rather my daughter scrubbed floors than wrote books." All that side of the story is clever enough, but foolish; it is the position of the disappointed artist and his sad little girl that contains the pathos. Rosina is excellently drawn. Her solitary childhood, in which her father's is the only sympathetic figure, tends to precocious talk, and her critical attitude to her mother is inevitable. The story of Rosina's short life and death is painfully and unnecessarily sad. There is not a ray of light or hope in it. It is, however, very strong, very well written, and very interesting.

Mr. Algernon Gissing's novels gain as time goes on in thoughtful power and interest. Something better, then, than *A Vagabond in Arts* may be one day expected from him; he has as yet given his readers nothing so good. Critics with whom style and form rank for nine-tenths of literary value will not go far with praise of Mr. Gissing's stories. His style is often awkward and heavy, and, as for his form, some people might be inclined to apply to it Mr. Mantalini's definition of the absent Countess's "outline." Wherever a long word can be put, Mr. Gissing puts it, and when a great number of long words present themselves for the formation of a sentence, Mr. Gissing is indulgent in letting them in. But those who love a story *quand même*, who find an interest in the people of a book, when they are keenly drawn from nature, nearly as deep as that they feel in their fellow-creatures, may take up *A Vagabond in Arts* certain of no disappointment. Sheil Wanless the erratic vagrant in the plains of religion, philosophy, and ethics, is an interesting and dramatic study of modern youth, but not more so than the characters who surround him, put in with less intensity but quite as much delicate study of mind and mood and manner. The old clergyman, his father, the reticent and dignified recluse, whose feeling is so deep, and whose power of expression so narrow, is even more convincing and touching than his son. Few things in modern fiction are better conceived, better told, than the affair between Ebba Wanless and her father concerning the sacrifice of his library, and her proud redemption of it. There are touches about Ebba that recall Miss Austen, meaning, of course, in Mr. Gissing's way of presenting her, for a century spreads between Miss Austen's young ladies and the young women of this period. And Ebba is in her trained intellect, her fearless mental outlook, her courage, her purity founded on knowledge, not on ignorance, and her gracious ways, essentially a modern femininity. This is a different thing from what is meant by a "new woman." All the women in this fresh and stimulating book are well done in their varying ways, and most varied are their ways. Mr. Algernon Gissing must be congratulated on having written a most interesting story.

Diantha Carew is the *Clove Pink* of Mrs. Steele's pretty little love story. She is very sweet, very young, very pretty, very sad. She allowed a young Dragoon officer to kiss her one day when they were riding in a wood, and after that there were many love passages in an orchard. All this was unknown to the guardian aunts of Diantha, and dearly the child paid for her indiscretion. For the dragoon was sent out to the Zulu war in South Africa, and got knocked on the head, which made him forget Diantha and everything else. Linda Grey nursed him to recovery and then married him, though by that time he had remembered and represented to Linda that he would much rather have the other young woman. Linda replied in the poet's rather doubtful encouragement to battle, "Tis too late to retreat!" and they were wedded. Diantha remained faithful to her dragoon and her clove pinks, and had, at least, the pale consolation of being "encircled by the halo of her ideal." During the Zulu period of the young dragoon's military adventures, Mrs. Steele dwells with pardonable pride on the prowess of "General Hardwood, V.C."

Most things that want to be read have to put themselves now-a-days into the form of a novel. Mr. A. Donnison has felt the force of this, and constrained himself into throwing his experiences of Australian life into a story in one volume, calling it *Winning a Wife in Australia*. But just as beauty is not gained by willing, you cannot make a novel unless you know how. This little book has no construction, no discrimination of character, no art in dialogue. And yet it is a little book that very few people will lay down without finishing. For this there are good reasons. The author has to a measurable extent the power (we must not say art) of narrative, and he has seen the things he describes. We gain, from reading his story, no additional knowledge whatever of human nature, not even of Australian human nature; but we do gain vivid sketches and illustrations of the farm life out there. We learn many details of the squatter's life, we hear how an "old man" kangaroo can stand at bay and defend himself against a man, "hurling young rocks," with three dogs assailing him in front; how girls can help in bringing home "mobs" of young horses, and generally much about horses and hard riding and stirring gallops across country for dear life. As

in all such books, the feminine element is weakest, and the love-making most intolerable; but then, how to try and make a novel and leave out love?

Thunderbolt is another Australian story, with even less title than the foregoing to a place as literature. It is as ill constructed as Mr. Donnison's book, and as ill written; and in addition it is vulgar. Horses and kangaroo, and sheep and dogs, are the best of company ("old man" kangaroo at a distance); but Mr. Macdonald's detectives, amateur and other, his bushrangers, "cockatoos," "gum-suckers," and "jumpers" are the reverse. It would seem, judging from the two stories written by men before us, that novels about Australia had better be left to Tasma and Mrs. Campbell Praed. On the title-page of Mr. Macdonald's volume we find him described as "Bengal Chaplain." Nothing is gained by that. His remarks on Anglo-Indian social matters, conveyed in conversations between persons in Australia, are as dreary, commonplace, and unreadable as if he had confined his attention to the Victorian colony alone. His style is sometimes a little erratic; but the text certainly appears to imply that the author attributes the poem "The Village Blacksmith" to the late Lord Tennyson.

Mr. Edgar Fawcett has surely done better work than the two affected, meretricious, theatrical little stories bound together under the title *Her Fair Fame*. So theatrical they are, so jerky in transition of scene, and so awkwardly arranged as to time and place, that it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that they are plays which, having failed to attract in that capacity, seek acceptance in the ill-fitting garb of fiction. The upholstery is clumsy. Some of art's journeymen have made them, and not made them well. The first piece is highly melodramatic. There are exciting scenes in which the virtuous heroine shrieks explanations which the infuriated hero refuses to allow to enter his ears, just as they do on the stage; and the villain shoots himself in the wings, like Hedda Gabler and Mrs. Tanqueray. The second sketch is shorter, calmer, and ends happily; the final scene, where the sculptor smashes his beautiful marble statue of a lady he once loved to appease his jealous wife, being well arranged to produce a fine stage effect.

Mr. Ernest Vizetelly gives his readers a taste of his quality and the quality of his Spanish romance, *The Scorpion*, in a brief prefatory note. It is a story of life and adventure in Southern Spain in years somewhat gone by, when a revolutionary secret society was seeking to overturn the Government. That is a condition of things normal in more countries than Spain. While using some historical names and persons for his plot, the author has largely added melodramatic invention of his own, as well as drawn some striking sketches of the romantic scenery. The "scorpion" is a human venomous creature, one of the "Scorpions of the Rock," in whose veins flows the blood of many races, and who seem to combine in their natures the vices of all. He roams treacherously through the long story, and meets with a terrible fate at the close.

Woman, the Mystery, by Mr. Henry Herman, is a "Story of Three Revolutions." It begins with the revolution in France of '48, passes on through the terrible struggle in America between North and South, and finishes amongst the outrages and horrors of the siege of Paris under the Commune. It may well be believed, then, that its pages are loud with musketry, cannon, and the roar of shells, and red with the flames of burning buildings. Even the heroine, the "woman," the "mystery," seems to rest most of her time on the flinty and steel couch of war. The author's animated way of writing and vivid possession of the scenes and incidents he describes carry the reader fairly on and gleams of genuine fun light the way. Dreadful villains, indeed, some of the people are, we are forced to encounter, but somehow they are not so terrific as they look and they amuse rather than frighten. One of them, Mr. Henri Sainton, who begins as a Paris "red," figures in the not then United States as a "reb," and finishes as a gold and silver American king, is particularly quaint and funny in his early attempts in speaking English. Mr. Herman can write dialect rather convincingly. The Frenchman is good, and so is an old negress; and an Irish Federal officer who appears for only a few minutes leaves an impress of his personality behind him. The story will be read.

GUIDE-BOOKS.

(Second Notice.)

WE are aware that publishers may, as a rule, be expected to know their business better than reviewers, and also that the preparation of new editions of guide-books takes a considerable time. But we must still suggest, as we have suggested before, that it would be a great improvement if these editions

were brought out earlier in the year. Easter itself would not be too early, for there is a great deal of holiday-making done then, and the ever-increasing crush at all watering-places and hotels in August and September induces more and more people every year to take their holidays, if they can possibly manage it, in May, June, or July. On the other hand, the railway tourist arrangements (for which some guides appear to be kept back) are really no great gain, for the most cunningly arranged guide has to be supplemented by railway time-tables in which these arrangements appear.

We have still in this second batch no new book of much importance to chronicle, though we have plenty of new editions and some new features to notice as regards old ones. Two railways of the greatest importance to tourists have been opened this year. The larger, the West Highland Railway from Helensburgh to Fort William, finds a place in the new edition of Murray's *Scotland*, which came out almost simultaneously with our last notice, and was then briefly mentioned, but for which we must spare a few more lines of praise due to its admirable compression and the great excellence of its maps. We have little doubt that the use of this thin, but not transparent, India paper will gradually spread to all the better class of guide-books, and so obviate the present dilemma between "parts" which do not always correspond with the user's needs, and complete volumes of inconvenient bulk and weight.

The other railway, the Dore and Chinley branch of the Midland, comes into the *Peak* volume of Mr. Baddeley's series (Dulau), a series blessed of many pedestrians. This line, as a glance at the map will show, goes through the very heart of the Peak district, and, though some may be sorry that the previously inviolate pentagon of which Sheffield, Penistone, Glossop, Chapel-en-le-Frith, and Bakewell mark the angles should be invaded by embankments and cuttings, the thing was sure to come. It leaves a very considerable stretch of hill and dale still untouched (Mr. Baddeley, who knows, says that the fifteen miles walk from Penistone to Ashopton is still the wildest to be found anywhere in England south of the Lakes), and it gives almost direct access to all those wonders—Mam Tor and the Castleton Caves, Eldon Hole and Peveril Castle—which by some accident or other were more or less famous throughout England years and almost centuries before other picturesque parts of the country attracted general attention. Of these wonders, and a sufficient range of country round them, Mr. Baddeley gives account in his usual fashion. He is almost impeccable as regards pedestrian guidance, but a little deficient sometimes in the indication of literary and historical applications, and not always given to the most elegant language. For instance, we cannot think it a very happy metaphor to say that "North Derbyshire as a mining country is as 'dead as mutton.'" However, these things, unpardonable in a bad guide, are tolerable in a good one, and Mr. Baddeley is nearly always good. He has also issued a new edition of the second part, or *Northern Highlands*, of his *Scotland*, the third, or *Lowland* part, of which we noticed last month; and we are glad to see promises of an *Isle of Wight and New Forest*.

The same publishers have issued a goodly batch of Baedekers, no less than five being before us, for *Belgium and Holland*, *Paris*, *London*, *Great Britain*, and *Canada* respectively. The two first of these are in their eleventh edition, the third in its ninth, the fourth in its third; while the *Canada* is a new-comer. Mr. Muirhead, the English editor of the series, may be congratulated on this last-mentioned volume, his most recent labour. We entertain, indeed, a slight doubt whether it is worth while for a guide-book writer to treat at length and in a controversial spirit such thorny subjects as the "French Shore" of Newfoundland. But we have nothing else that might seem better away. The description is spirited without being overdone, and the abstracts of historical and other points of interest are singularly successful.

Two volumes of recent appearance to which a very pedantic critic might refuse the name of guide-books, but which seem to deserve admission here, are the Reverend Robert Fisher's *Flam-borough* (Hull: Andrews. London: Simpkin & Marshall) and Chancellor Ferguson's *Westmorland* (Elliot Stock). The first is a collection of articles by various writers on the antiquities, topography, fauna, flora, dialect, folklore, and what not, of that small but exceedingly interesting peninsula comprised between the Danes' Dyke and the "Head" proper. We do not know whether the *Ship* is now, as it was a good many years ago, one of the cheapest and most comfortable, if also one of the most unsophisticated of English village inns; but even without this attraction, Flam-borough must always be one of the most noteworthy and visit-worthy places on the English coast. The Chancellor of Carlisle deserves (and may perhaps receive) more extended notice than we can give here. We shall only say that his *Cumberland* was

so far about the best volume of the series of Popular Histories to which both belong, and that this sister-book seems to be worthy of it. The notes on castles and on England's last battle, the skirmish at Clifton, seem particularly good.

We must give notice briefer still to some pamphlets—*The Rivers and Broads of Norfolk*, a useful *List of Farmhouse and other Lodgings in East Anglia*, *Summer Holidays in the Land of the Broads*, and *Holiday Notes in East Anglia*. All these are issued gratis, or at a few pence, by the Great Eastern Railway Company. They are extremely well done, and well worthy of imitation by other lines. We have also received a new part (No. 165) of the now very extensive *Illustrated Europe* of MM. Orell-Füssli (Zürich), dealing with the Baths of Waldhaus-Flims in the Grisons; and a handsome and useful Guide to Larmer, Rushmore, and Farnham (Dorset), by General Pitt-Rivers, giving an account of the curiosities he has there got together, not merely *sibi et amicis*, but for the public as well. Still handsomer, as well as a good deal larger, is an album entitled *A Tourist's Visit to Argyllshire and the West Highlands* (no ostensible publisher), but within this fair outside lurk frightful things for Sir Wilfrid Lawson and his folk. It begins with a beautiful map of Scotland and some well-arranged tables of tours; but then plunges without the slightest warning into "Facts about Whisky," the whisky of Messrs. Greenlees. Nothing can be more elegant than the illustrations, nothing more insinuating than the letterpress, which depict and describe the hideous implements with which these persons prepare their poison, the dreadful vats and bottles in which they put it, the yachts and counting-houses and cellars which they haunt unabashed. And then suppose anybody should "go and taste it!" It is impossible not to feel for Sir Wilfrid.

NATIONAL UNION GLEANINGS.

National Union Gleanings—Vol. II. January–June 1894. Published by the Publication Committee of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, and Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, & Co.

WE noticed the first volume of *National Union Gleanings*, published at St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, by the Publication Committee of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations. The second, which is before us, does not show any departure from the model taken for its predecessor, and will unquestionably prove not less useful to the journalist and politician. There is the same full index, the same copious list of magazine articles, speeches, Parliamentary papers, and so forth, the same wealth of quotations containing matter which it is advantageous for the Unionist to know. Each month of the six with which this volume deals has its Politician's Diary of Occurrences, and then follow pages of miscellaneous information arranged under heads of subjects. We do not say that it is exactly a book to read in the strict sense of the word. A certain danger of confusion of mind would be incurred by the reader who began at the first page and went on to the last. But it is a book to have at hand when one is engaged in controversy, whether on the hustings or elsewhere. It will supply not only a useful mass of facts, but an inexhaustible fund of quotations from the speeches of the enemy, which are not less useful to the Unionist.

FOREIGN BOOKS.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

Les artistes célèbres. Par Adrien Moureau. Paris: Librairie de l'Art.
Le drame historique et le drame passionnel. Par J. J. Weiss. Paris: Calmann Lévy.

A la frontière de l'est. Par Michel Jacquelin. Paris: Lemerre.
Contes Forestiers—Tentation. Par André Theuriot. Paris: Lemerre.
Confidences d'hommes. Par Hugues le Roux. Paris: Calmann Lévy.

THE peroration of M. Moureau's pleasant monograph for the *Artistes célèbres* on the Saint-Aubin family of engravers contains, perhaps, a little touch of the mania of the specialist and the collector. It is certainly not here that any depreciation of the exquisite triflings of the eighteenth century with matters of art from the strictly artistic point of view, or of their importance as documents from the point of view of history and manners, will be found. But it is surely a little excessive—and, considering the labours of the MM. de Goncourt, a little unoriginally excessive—to describe the engravings of the Saint-Aubins—who, though good, were by no means consummate exponents of their particular art and style—as "de purs joyaux d'art, dignes de tout éloge et de toute convoitise." However, it is seldom necessary to do more than lodge a good-humoured pro-

test against the defect of perspective implied in such expressions. And certainly some of the work of the Saint-Aubins is very pretty. They were originally professors of the comparatively humble, but not despicable, craft of embroidery, and many of the designs for monograms and ciphers made by Charles Germain de Saint-Aubin are given here. They are to us by no means the least attractive things in the book, the quality of the art employed being exactly proportioned to the circumstances, and the result charming in freshness, ingenuity, and grace. Gabriel and Augustin de Saint-Aubin soared higher, executing original etchings, engraving portraits, and designing (this was especially Augustin's forte) many of those delightful *culte-de-lampe*, head-pieces, initial letters, and so forth, which constitute the chief attraction of French books of the time. The medallion of the Baronne de Rebecque, which Augustin drew as well as engraved, is certainly a very fine thing, and comes nearest to justifying M. Moureau's hyperbole; but most things here are pretty, and some, the designs for the Duke of Orleans' book of gems especially, very pretty indeed.

We think a better title might have been found for this collection of the late M. Weiss's admirable theatrical criticisms than one containing the ugly catchword *passionnel*, but of the value of the criticisms themselves there can be no doubt. Dealing as they do with the chief new or old plays that appeared between 1883 and 1885, they gave the critic an opportunity of dealing with Dumas (père et fils), with Hugo, with MM. Sardou, de Goncourt, Richepin, and others. He handled them all in that special way of which, though it is not unknown in England, we may without presumption say that not every English dramatic critic is instructed enough to attempt, nor every English newspaper reader instructed enough to welcome it. The immediate representation, though seldom or never neglected, was for M. Weiss chiefly an occasion of literary and dramatic comparison of the historical kind; and there are few writers in whom more edification is to be found than in him. On the other hand, few are more free from the dullness which, it is to be feared, a vain people too often attaches to the idea of edification. M. Weiss was always bright and not unfrequently brilliant; nor was his logic far below his learning.

M. Jacquelin's *A la frontière de l'est* is a very patriotic and a pleasantly written account of wanderings on the Franco-German frontier and into the conquered provinces. It is, we say, pleasantly written; but we do not know that it is quite so pleasant to read. Adam Smith, it will be remembered, has a learned demonstration showing that the selfish passions are awkward subjects for artistic and literary treatment. Now, patriotism is not a purely selfish passion; but it is, as far as foreign readers are concerned, an *égoïsme à plusieurs*, and lies under the same disadvantage. M. Jacquelin, as he wanders about Metz and Strasbourg, longs for their reunion to France; we reflect meanwhile how, as the poet says:—

‘they could only unite
By involving the world in a general fight.’

The stories in M. André Theuriot's *Tentation* are almost all of his best type, as, we have observed, is usual with him when he deals with the woody regions of the East Lorraine and the Argonne and the Langres country. He is much busied in them with that curious caste or sect of the *gentilshommes-verriers*—the privileged glass-blowers of noble birth, of whom some remnants subsist even in these days, we believe. This particular touch of local colour is, however, not too much insisted on; and M. Theuriot as usual relies partly on his admirable faculty for woodland scenery, and partly on his grasp of character. They do not fail him. To any but a French reader the opening tale is rather spoilt by the astonishingly prompt readiness to surrender of the Potiphar's wife, who finds in Antoine de Courouvre—*gentilhomme-verrier*, lackpenny, and hero of many adventures—an unexpected Joseph. The least squeamish of English tastes does not rate very high a lady who is at the mercy of the first handsome stranger she meets in about twelve hours after meeting him; but the story is well told. "Pommes sauvages" is, in its style, also very pretty, while in others of the stories there is much pathos.

As for M. Hugues le Roux, his title describes his book so clearly that there is no need to say much more about it. We should say, ourselves, that such confidences of men, or confidences of anybody, were not meant to be printed, that they even, like the original Roman and other laws, were not intended to be written down, but should be content *volitare per ora*. If, however, this principle were carried out, such monstrous gaps would be made in the French literature of the last few years that we really do not know what would become of the French publishing trade (already, by its own account, hard beset), or of the deserving authors who support it and whom it supports.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

SCHOOL BOOKS—CLASSICAL.

MR. GAVIN HAMILTON'S *Classic Moods: Latin, Greek, and English: their Meaning and Mutual Relation* (Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd) is a strange work, which deserves notice partly for its strangeness, but still more on account of the testimonials with which it is prefaced. It is devoted to the glorification of the Subjunctive mood, which is the object of the author's superstitious reverence. "The Imperial Subjunctive," "that marvellous but not mysterious mood," "the Samson of moods," are some of the flowers of speech with which he bestrewn his fetish. What Mr. Hamilton's view of his subject is may best be given in his own remarkable words, italics and all:—

'Thus this mood, the most potent organ of expression through which the wit of myriad-minded man has breathed the music of eloquence, is used as an *extra-Imperative*, *Infin.* and *Indic.* to *emphasise* what is *important* or *novel*, and sometimes, as above, to do what they *can't do at all*. The Greeks, Romans, and British, too, had an extra mood for an extra occasion, as they had an extra dress and dinner for an extra occasion.'

"The Indic," Mr. Hamilton says elsewhere, "is the simplest, not strongest of moods, that of children and servants; the Subj. that of historians, philosophers, scholars, lawyers." If Mr. Hamilton were a head-master—*quod di melius vortant* (Subj., if Mr. Hamilton pleases, because *important*), we presume that no boy below the sixth form would be allowed to use the subjunctive, a privilege which lower boys would, no doubt, regard without envy. Difficulties might arise when the masters, as scholars, opined that their pupils' indicatives should be subjunctives. But perhaps Mr. Hamilton's assistant masters would not be scholars.

We turn with curiosity to the passages by which Mr. Hamilton supports what we gather to be his theory. Many of his examples appear to be of his own composition, and very quaint some of them are, but he is at his best when he makes use of classical authors. Here is an interesting passage:—

'*Pay day* is an extra day for the soldier, so Caesar marked that by the Subjunctive most directly, e.g.:—

Dies instabat quo frumentum militibus metiri oporteret.

B.G. i. 16.

'The day was near *when* corn must be had for the troops. The day of a city's destruction, though the date need not be given, is also a notable day. Homer tells not the tale of Troy divine without referring to the day of its destruction by fire, occurring only *once*, and not without its fitting mood:—

ἔσσεται ἡμᾶρ ὅτ' ἂν ποτ' ὀλώλη Ἰλίου ἱρή.—*Il. iv. 164.*

There will be a day when sacred Troy shall fall.'

Mr. Hamilton is equally instructive on the Subjunctive as *extra-Imperative*. He points out that "Cicero in the same sentence uses the ordinary Imperative, and then, rising in a climax strict and exclusive"—whatever that may be—"uses the Subjunctive for it:—

Secreto hoc audi: tecum habeto: ne liberto quidem dixeris.

Ad Fam. vii. 25.

Hear this apart: keep it to yourself: *don't tell* it even to your freedman."

The fact of the command being negative apparently has nothing to do with the matter. One more extract from the chapter on "Subjunctive as *extra-Imperative*" will be enough:—

'Instructions the most solemn known to mankind, in all ages, given by the dying to sorrowing friends, and scrupulously observed by them, are given by this *extra-Imperative*, the Subjunctive, e.g.:—

Accipe quæ servus funeris acta mei.—*Prop. iii. iv. 22.*

Hear the instructions you must observe about my funeral.

And the complement to this, the injunctions in a will enforced by law, are expressed by the same imperial mood:—

Codicillis ut id faceret jubebatur.—*Suet., Tib. 22.'*

The reader who desires further entertainment may turn to an "Appendix on *Μῆ*." Here we must abridge Mr. Hamilton a little:—

'All Greek writers,' he says, 'mark the most conspicuous objects in nature and best-known characters in history by *μη*. . . Demosthenes and his antagonist, Æschines, both agree in marking the defendant Ctesiphon by *μη*, e.g. *τὸ δὲ μη προσγράψαντα.*—*De Cor. 23.* . . . Æschylus marks the sun, the most conspicuous object in creation, by *μη*. . . Sophocles habitually marks the heroes of his plays by *μη*, e.g. *ὁ μηδὲν εἰδὼς Οἰδίπους.'*

So much for Mr. Hamilton as a grammarian. Of his scholarship generally two examples will be enough. He quotes (p. 44)

from Cicero:—"Nolim fingere mihi asotos qui in mensam vomunt, et qui de epulis auferantur, crudique postredie ingurgitent." He translates the last clause: "and next day gorge themselves afresh"! On the following page we find another rendering of equal merit. Mr. Hamilton quotes as an example of the use of Subjunctive mood in direct speech for things novel or important a well-known passage of Ovid:—

*Ille ego qui fuerim tenerorum lusor amorum,
Quem legis ut noris.*

The pause in the middle of the line and the full stop at *noris* are odd, but the translation is more so:—"I am he that was the sportive bard of the soft passions, whom you read that you may know." How Mr. Hamilton proposes to render the latter half of the pentameter, supposing him to be aware of its existence, it would be instructive to know.

Not the least curious feature of Mr. Hamilton's book is the collection of testimonials referred to above, which he includes in his preface. The Dean of Winchester writes:—"Your work on *Moods* is full of sense, truth, and life, and I hope it will soon find success everywhere among students and schoolboys, and that its author may get the Latin Chair in Edinburgh." Mr. Hamilton's lectures on Ovid, for instance, would have been interesting, but Dr. Kitchen has been unfortunate of late in his published utterances. Dr. Percival, of Rugby, who is in somewhat similar case, says:—"No one can read what Mr. Hamilton has written without admiring his acumen, learning, apt and ample illustrative proof from the classics, that are everywhere displayed." Dr. Warre writes, so at least Mr. Hamilton tells us, in lighter strain:—

"To Hamilton, Victor of Priscian, greeting:—

*Tutor, Gavine sequere modos
Rector qui sit modus explicandi.*

Go on, my friend, with moods dispensing light,
You cannot fail your method being right.

Eton 1891."

Etonians will hope that there is at least one misprint here. An emendation readily suggests itself, and but for the inverted commas we should have suspected the English version of being by another hand. After various other letters more or less laudatory, Mr. Hamilton prints the following, which he describes as "the fullest voluntary verdict"—the others, then, were not voluntary?—

'Your letter puts in a new light those peculiar forms of thought, the Subj. and *Μῆ*. I have already ordered your work from Oliver and Boyd.—J. Y. SARGENT, Fellow of Hertford, Oxon. 1890.'

We cordially agree with the statement contained in the first sentence, and we congratulate Mr. Hamilton on the ease with which he is satisfied in the matter of "verdicts." We should have thought that the "fullest"—but perhaps it was not "voluntary"—was that of Professor Strong, of Liverpool, who writes, "I agree with all the opinions of all your correspondents." We are afraid that the Professor was poking fun at Mr. Hamilton. But perhaps the whole book is only Mr. Hamilton's fun—a jock frae ower the Border.

The *Correspondence of Cicero*, arranged chronologically and edited by Drs. Tyrrell and Purser (Dublin: Hodges, Figgis, & Co.), has reached its fourth volume, which is divided into Parts VI. and VII. The former contains the letters from the outbreak of the Civil War to Cicero's return to Italy after Pharsalia, the latter carries us on to the death of Tullia. There is an excellent historical introduction, short accounts of Cicero's correspondents, a valuable chapter on the order of the letters, and a list of new readings. The commentary is fully up to the high standard of previous volumes, and in the very difficult task of translating Cicero adequately the editors, as might be expected from Professor Tyrrell's well-known literary skill, are often conspicuously successful. In the critical department of the work the chief novelty lies in the adoption by the editors of three suggestions made to them by Professor Mendelssohn, of Dorpat. These suggestions were that they should abandon the *Codex Turonensis* as being a direct descendant of the *Parisinus*, which they now adopt in its place; that the *Palatinus* should be referred to throughout, and that *Harl. 2591* should be entirely abandoned. The arguments of Professor Mendelssohn as to T. and P. certainly seem to be convincing, and the editors adopt his conclusions with a graceful expression of their obligations to him.

From the Cambridge University Press we have a little batch of Classical School Books—*The Hecuba* of Euripides, edited by Mr. W. S. Hadley; *The Wasps* of Aristophanes, by Mr. C. E. Graves; *The Asinaria* of Plautus, by Mr. J. H. Gray; and the *Agriicola* and *Germania* of Tacitus, by Mr. H. M. Stephenson.

Mr. Hadley gives an introduction elucidating the plot of the play, a short *apparatus criticus* suited to school use, and notes which are for the most short and to the point, while they do not give too much help. We do not like Mr. Graves's *Wasps* quite so well as Dr. Merry's, which we reviewed not long ago. The notes are sometimes rather longer than they should be for school use, and strike us as being better adapted to the needs of undergraduates than of schoolboys, for whom, as the text is expurgated, we suppose the book is mainly intended. We have lately noticed Mr. Gray's *Epidicus*, and his present work is intended for those who are reading Plautus not for the first time. The notes are, therefore, rather more advanced than those on the former play; they are equally sound and helpful. Contrary to what we believe to be the usual custom in this series, the notes are at the foot of the page. Mr. Stephenson's work on Tacitus is sound and scholarly, but his notes are apt to be rather long-winded, and for school use we incline to prefer the *Germania* edited by Mr. R. F. Davis (Methuen & Co.), whose notes are short and to the point, and give, where we have tested them, all needful and little superfluous information.

We remember having noticed lately one edition of *Tacitus de Oratoribus*, and here is another from America by Alfred Gudeman, of the University of Pennsylvania (Boston: Ginn & Co.) The commentary is of prodigious length, occupying some 320 pages, not to mention 130 of *prolegomena*, while the text and *apparatus criticus* together only fill fifty-five. This vastness of bulk is due to two failings to which American editors seem peculiarly prone—a tendency to fill their notes with dissertations on more or less irrelevant matters, and, secondly, a desire to edit for all classes of readers at once. Mr. Gudeman's purpose is to produce a complete critical edition, and yet he constantly gives information on biographical and other matters which can only be needed by the merest beginners. But his work gives evidence of some learning and more labour.

Mr. A. H. Cruikshank's edition of the *Bacchæ* of Euripides (Oxford: Clarendon Press) is well suited to sixth-form boys. The notes are scholarly, and not excessive in quantity; due attention is paid to the choral metres, and the elementary principles of textual criticism are suggested by pointing out how corruptions creep into the text. Perhaps this feature of the book might have been carried rather further if it was to be introduced at all, but there is enough to suggest inquiry to the minds of the few who are likely to have any natural turn for this branch of scholarship.

Mr. M. A. Bayfield, who has done a similar service to the work of other scholars, has adapted Dr. Leaf's notes on *Iliad XXIV.* to the needs of beginners (Macmillan & Co.). He gives a good grammatical introduction which, though short, seems to us to be quite sufficient for its purpose, and a vocabulary. The notes are selected and adapted, on the whole, with judgment and with evident knowledge of the needs of young boys; but we do not see the good in so elementary a work of pointing out interpolations and signs of the lateness of the book.

Mr. F. Cowley Smith's *Selections from Q. Curtius* (Macmillan & Co.) is a translation book for beginners of the type familiar to schoolmasters who have used any of these publishers' Elementary Classics.

Mr. J. H. Freese has made an excellent school edition of Cicero's speech, *Pro Murena* (Macmillan & Co.) The notes give all needful, and, we think, not excessive help, and they are particularly sound and informing on points of legal procedure and other technical matters.

Mr. C. E. Brownrigg adds one to the legion of editions already existing of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, Book I. (Blackie & Son). The notes are well suited to the necessities of young boys.

Flores Historiarum, edited by Messrs. Marsh and Steele (Rivington, Percival, & Co.), is, so far as we are aware, the first attempt which has been made to use the English Chronicles as an elementary translation book. Of course, the subject-matter is eminently suitable and likely to interest boys; but, though the book is apparently intended for boys on the modern side, there is some danger in setting before them the constructions of mediæval Latin, not to mention words like *foresta*, *escambium*, and so on, which they must make haste to forget afterwards. We also much dislike the editor's grandmotherly device of making the task of construing easier by printing subject and predicate in black type and subordinate clauses in italics. If a book is too hard for a boy, let him do an easier one. The editors fear that their typographical arrangement may look ugly. It does.

Mr. Holden gives us the fourth and concluding series of his *Tripartita* (Longmans, Green, & Co.), the plan of which is already familiar to many schoolmasters. The present volume deals mainly with the compound sentence, and also contains easy

continuous pieces. It is evidently compiled by a schoolmaster of judgment and experience, and when it is not adopted as a regular schoolbook it may be found useful as a storehouse of sentences suitable for *vivâ-voce* work in form.

From the Clarendon Press comes a third series of Mr. Jerram's well-known *Anglice Reddenda*. It is a well-made selection of "unseens," and the only fault we can find with it is that we should have liked a rather larger proportion of passages in verse, especially in Latin verse.

In Messrs. Bell's series of *Classical Translations* we have Cæsar's *Gallie War*, translated by Mr. W. A. McDevitte, and Virgil's *Æneid*, by Mr. A. Hamilton Bryce. The former is merely a "crib," that and nothing more. The English is often clumsy, and possesses at best little literary merit; but the rendering, so far as we have tested it, is faithful enough. Mr. Bryce's work is a little more ambitious, and his English has more literary quality; but he, rightly in a work of this kind, prefers fidelity to grace. He has an irritating trick of inversion—"The Trojans to the kingdom of Lavinium shall come"; "Easy is the path that to Avernus leads"; "Then the sacrifice by night to the Stygian king she next begins"; and so on. He is also rather prone to the use of scraps of slang, for which he apologizes, as it were, by placing them between inverted commas. But the work is sound and meritorious in its way.

We have received new editions of Mr. Archer-Hind's well-known *Phædo* (Macmillan & Co.), of Mr. G. H. Wells's *Plato's Republic*, I. and II. (G. Bell & Sons), and of the late Dr. Scrivener's Greek text of the New Testament, as followed in the Authorized Version, with the variations adopted in the Revised Version.

A German translation book may seem to come oddly at the end of an article on Classical Books; but for those who know their Greek mythology and wish to pick up a smattering of German we cannot imagine a better method than to read Mr. Beresford-Webb's selections from Niebuhr's *Heroengeschichten* (Rivington, Percival, & Co.), which seem, moreover, to be thoroughly suitable for ordinary school use.

SCHOOL BOOKS—SCIENCE.

Cambridge Natural Science Manuals.—Physical Science. Heat and Light. By R. T. Glazebrook, M.A., F.R.S. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1894.

Organic Chemistry.—Part I. By W. H. Perkins, jun., F.R.S., and P. Stanley Kipping, D.Sc. London and Edinburgh: W. & R. Chambers, Lim. 1894.

Lessons in Organic Chemistry.—Part I. Elementary. By G. S. Turpin, D.Sc. London: Macmillan & Co. 1894.

A Treatise on the Kinetic Theory of Gases. By Henry William Watson, D.Sc., F.R.S. Second Edition. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press.

A Treatise on Elementary Hydrostatics. By John Greaves, M.A. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1894.

A Laboratory Manual of Physics and Applied Electricity. Arranged and Edited by Edward L. Nichols, Professor of Physics in Cornell University. Vol. I. *Junior Course in General Physics.* By Ernest Merritt and Frederick J. Rogers. New York and London: Macmillan & Co. 1894.

A Treatise on the Measurement of Electrical Resistance. By W. A. Price, M.A., A.M.I.C.E. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1894.

Theoretical Mechanics.—Solids. By J. Edward Taylor, M.A., B.Sc. London: Longmans, Green, & Co. 1894.

Elementary Science: a Teacher's Handbook of a Systematic Course of Object Lessons. By Stephen R. Todd. London and Edinburgh: W. & R. Chambers, Lim. 1894.

Geometrical Conics. By the Revs. John J. Milne, M.A., and R. F. Davis, M.A. London: Macmillan & Co. 1894.

Arithmetic for Schools. By the Rev. J. B. Lock, M.A. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged. London: Macmillan & Co. 1894.

A Short Commercial Arithmetic. By F. Glanville Taylor, M.A., B.Sc. London: Methuen & Co. 1894.

Elementary Book-keeping. By George Lisle, C.A. London and Edinburgh: W. & R. Chambers, Lim. 1894.

WHATEVER view may be taken by the sceptic as to the tendencies of the newer education, there can be little doubt that the annual crop of scientific text-books shows steady improvement in general quality. Guides to certain examinations by those who have passed them are still forthcoming in vast numbers, but with the spread of technical instruction in the art of examining, they are slowly being forced to give way before real elementary text-books written by the masters for earnest disciples, and trustworthy guides to the paths of practical wisdom by men who have walked therein. It would be a thankless and unnecessary task to classify individually in this manner the mental food provided for scientific students during the coming session; but there can be no doubt about the two first instalments of the Physical Series of "Cambridge Natural Science Manuals." Mr. Glazebrook's volumes on Heat and on Light deal with these subjects from the experimental side, and it is difficult to admire sufficiently the ingenuity and simplicity of many of the experiments without losing sight of the skill and judgment with which they are arranged.

The ideas of heat as a form of energy, of temperature, of quantities of heat and their effects, of change of state produced by heat, and of the transmission of heat, are each adequately introduced by necessary and sufficient experiment, and made to lead up to the fundamental principles of thermodynamics; the work ending, as it began, with the proposition that heat is a form of energy, but with the added conception of equivalence. Specially conspicuous is the absence of experiments requiring cautions and limitations of all sorts in the interpretation of their results; the learner is not constantly annoyed by the gift of half the truth and the information that the other half is beyond his comprehension. In the book on Light, Mr. Glazebrook is quite as successful, notwithstanding the greater difficulties, and we may ascribe this chiefly to the fact that (almost for the first time) the eye is everywhere clearly treated as a complex optical instrument upon which only rays satisfying certain conditions produce a definite effect.

Part I. of *Organic Chemistry*, by Professor W. H. Perkin and Dr. Kipping, gives "a general account of the methods most frequently employed in the separation, purification, and analysis of organic compounds, and in the determination of molecular weight," and then proceeds to describe the preparation and properties of typical compounds. The chapters on the "Deduction of a Formula" and on "Constitution or Structure" are excellently clear, and enable the student to carry a distinct scientific idea through the descriptions of the fatty compounds which occupy the rest of the work. In the matter of an index we find that, where more than one reference is given, that to the description of a substance is printed in heavy type to distinguish it from a mere casual mention of it, a method greatly to be recommended to book-makers in many subjects. In a smaller book on the same subject Dr. G. S. Turpin covers a somewhat larger area, leading to somewhat severe compression, but the treatment is sound and the arrangement clear.

Chemist and physicist alike will receive gladly a new edition of Dr. Watson's *Treatise on the Kinetic Theory of Gases*, wherein are set forth the mathematical steps by which this theory accounts for the experimental laws of Boyle, Charles, and Gay-Lussac, and the difficulties encountered with the ratios of specific heats. Although this subject has made distinct advances in the hands of Boltzmann, Tait, Burbury, and others since the publication of Dr. Watson's first edition nearly thirty years ago, the use of the statistical method seems to be as full of pitfalls as ever, and at the best it remains hard to be understood. The number of practical problems involving fluids at rest and in motion which meets the student at every turn is, however, daily increasing, and such an elementary treatise as that on *Hydrostatics* by Mr. John Greaves cannot but be useful. Herein are given the simpler mathematical consequences which flow from the definition of a fluid as a "substance which will yield to any continued shearing stress however small"; and the discussion of the properties of fluids, of the general theorems relating to pressure, and of the principles of capillarity are so excellent that they might well have occupied the space devoted to hydrometers and specific gravity bottles.

Teachers accustomed to the use of such laboratory manuals as those of Messrs. Stewart and Gee, Glazebrook and Shaw, Kohlrausch or Worthington, will obtain little help from that of Professor Edward L. Nichols, of Cornell University, if we may judge from the first volume now published. The ingenious experiments devised with homely apparatus, such as pieces of string and the works of a clock, for which some American laboratories are justly famed, are much more instructive to the beginner than elaborate arrangements for enabling him to attain accurate numerical results by the aid of the theory of probabilities; while the advanced student must have a consistent knowledge of the theoretical considerations involved before the more laborious experimental investigations can be really profitable to him. What he needs is rather a book like that of Mr. W. A. Price on the *Measurement of Electrical Resistance*, in which a knowledge of the theory is either taken for granted or the memory merely refreshed by a brief but comprehensive appendix. This book, elementary as in many respects it is, gives the result of a wide experience in the accurate measurement of one physical quantity, and shows the electrician, whether scientific or practical, where the sources of error lie, how far he may hope to avoid them, and how he is to make his work comparable with that of others.

In the arrangement of *Theoretical Mechanics of Solids* Mr. J. E. Taylor is at least original. Chapters on Force, Work, and Machines are followed by chapters on Elementary Kinematics, the former being included under the heading Statics and the latter under Dynamics. Although in the third and last time of stating the substance of the first law of motion is correctly given, velocity is everywhere taken to mean simply speed, without any idea of direction; so that when the author, in discussing

uniform motion in a circle, informs us that "the force which is tending to carry the body in a straight line away from the centre of the circle is called the *centrifugal force*," we can only meekly accept and agree that "this is not a convenient place to investigate this section of the work fully." The egregious blunder of the following paragraph should never have been allowed to pass the press, even although it may be due to the erroneous statement that the symbol *f* is commonly used to denote acceleration. If this book is, as it declares it must be, "specially helpful to those who are reading on the lines of the Science and Art Department's syllabus for the elementary stage," we may hope it is because an index is replaced by a copy of that Syllabus.

Whether it is better for small children to study the properties of matter from object-lessons or from the accounts handed down by the traditions of their forefathers, it is not our province to discuss. Most children would have puzzling enough questions to ask touching the objects treated in *Elementary Science*, by Mr. Stephen R. Todd, and although the answers to such are not contained in this work, the book is good enough of its kind.

In *Geometrical Conics* the Rev. John J. Milne and Mr. R. F. Davis have made an important contribution to educational literature. Part I. deals with the parabola in a much more connected and exhaustive manner than is usually done from the point of view of plane geometry, and includes the Theory of Envelopes, the intersection of parabolas and circles, and confocal parabolas; while Part II. treats of central conics entirely by the ancient geometrical methods. In both parts there is much new and valuable matter likely to save the student trouble when he comes to analytical discussions of similar problems. Perhaps the way towards analytical statements might have been more clearly indicated in places, but this could scarcely have been done without breaking the continuity.

Another new edition of the Rev. J. B. Lock's *Arithmetic for Schools* shows that the book is beyond the need of review. Considerable additions have been made, especially to the vast store of examples. In a smaller way, Mr. F. G. Taylor's *Commercial Arithmetic* gives excellent hints as to contracted and approximate methods of calculation, as well as full details about all manner of divisions and subdivisions of various units. We have seldom had our chronic doubts concerning which is *Cr.* and which is *Dr.* more tenderly and skilfully dealt with than by Mr. George Lisle in his *Elementary Bookkeeping*.

SCHOOL BOOKS—ENGLISH.

- A Student's Manual of English Constitutional History.* By Dudley Julius Medley, M.A., Tutor of Keble College, Oxford. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell; London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, & Co. 1894.
- The University Tutorial Series—The Intermediate Text-Book of English Literature.* Vol. III.: from 1660 to 1798. By W. H. Low, M.A. London: W. B. Clive, University Correspondence College Press. 1894.
- Manual of English Literature—Era of Expansion, 1750-1850: its Characteristics and Influences, and the Poetry of its Period of Preparation.* With Biographical Appendix by J. Macmillan Brown, M.A., Professor of English Literature, Canterbury College. Christchurch and Dunedin, N.Z.: Whitcombe & Tombs. 1894.
- Beowulf.* Edited, with Textual Foot-notes, Index of Proper Names, and Alphabetical Glossary, by A. J. Wyatt, M.A. Lond., B.A. Cantab., sometime Scholar of Christ's College. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1894.
- An English Grammar and Analysis for Students and Young Teachers.* By G. Steel, Inter. B.Sc., Lecturer on Science and Method under the School Board for London. London: Longmans, Green, & Co. 1894.
- The University Tutorial Series.—The Struggle for Empire: a History of Rome, 287-202 B.C.* By W. F. Masom, M.A. Lond. London: W. B. Clive, University Correspondence College Press.
- The Oriel Historical Readers.* Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. *Simple Stories from English History.* London, Belfast, and New York: Marcus Ward & Co.
- The Oriel Geographical Readers.* Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. With Maps and Illustrations. London, Belfast, and New York: Marcus Ward & Co. 1894.
- The Oriel Atlases.* Standards 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. London, Belfast, and New York: Marcus Ward & Co.
- The Civic Reader; or, Chapters on Civic Rights and Duties.* Edited by J. Harris Stone, M.A., F.L.S., F.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, and Ben Jonson. London, Belfast, and New York: Marcus Ward & Co.
- The First Book of Knowledge: a Book of Object Lessons.* By F. Guthrie, F.R.S. New and Revised Edition. London, Belfast, and New York: Marcus Ward & Co. 1894.
- Professor Meiklejohn's Series.—Expressive Reading: a Manual to Accompany all Reading Books.* By J. M. D. Meiklejohn, M.A., Professor of the Theory, History, and Practice of Education in the University of St. Andrews. Second Edition, improved and greatly enlarged. London: A. M. Holden. 1894.
- New English Reading Book for the use of Middle Forms in German High Schools.* By Dr. Hubert H. Wingerath, Head-master of St. John's High Schools. Cologne: M. Dumont Schauberg. 1894.

THE task which Mr. Medley has undertaken in this *Student's Manual* is justly described by himself in his preface as "ambitious." A complete text-book of English constitutional

history, which is neither to be of unmanageable length nor to be defaced by omissions, is a piece of work which must tax not only the author's learning, but his powers of arrangement and compression to the utmost. But, ambitious as it is, Mr. Medley has shown that it can be competently done, and we may add that it was much needed. The tendency of writers on history to-day, and particularly of the Oxford School, is to deal at excessive length with subjects or with periods. A good "body of history" is needed as a corrective. Mr. Medley has, we think, supplied one for constitutional history which may be put with confidence into the hands of advanced pupils of schools and undergraduates. It will not be supposed that we can, in the space at our disposal, give a detailed examination of a book of 568 pages filled with compact knowledge. Our object must be only to show in general outline what the instructor who wishes to select a text-book for his class, or the reader who wishes to possess a review of English constitutional history for his own use, may expect to find in Mr. Medley's volume. It is, then, divided by subjects, and not according to chronological order. This arrangement has its advantages, though it is, in our opinion, not the best. A brief introduction discusses the rival theories of those who argue respectively for the Celtic, the Teutonic, or the Roman origin of our social order and constitution. So far Mr. Medley is content to do little more than quote rival authorities; but his chapters will show any reader of ordinary intelligence how little certain knowledge there is as to these obscure beginnings of our history, and on how narrow a basis of solid fact large superstructures of speculation have been built. Then Mr. Medley takes in succession "The Land and its Inhabitants," "The Administrative," "The Legislature," to which he gives three chapters: "The Administrative and the Legislature in Conflict," "The Administration of Justice," "Police and Local Administration," "Liberty of the Subject," "Revenue and Taxation," and "The Church." It will be seen that this scheme covers the ground very thoroughly. Mr. Medley's method of work is to quote the best authorities freely. The result is not a mere compilation, for the author works his quotations well together with his text and corrects them by criticism. No doubt, it would be possible to differ on good grounds from Mr. Medley at times, and widely divergent views will always be taken of many passages in our constitutional history. We do not tell the reader to swear by Mr. Medley. He had much better not swear by anybody. What we do tell him is that he will find this a sound text-book if properly used. It has the merits of form proper to that class of work—which are clearness of arrangement, good proportion, precise statement, and copious references to real authorities. Moreover, it has what may be called the great moral excellences of a text-book—that it does not attempt to supply the want of evidence by speculation, and that it gives the reader the facts in a way which will enable him to judge for himself. When, for instance, Mr. Medley says that in the early days of monarchy it was, "both in theory and practice," elective, though, "for convenience sake, the choice of the Witan was restricted to the members of one family," he leaves out a most important element of its character. But on the very opposite page he mentions the "divinity of descent claimed by the heathen Saxons for their kings." Only a very careless reader will fail to see how deeply this belief in the divine right of a given race must modify the statement that the choice of the Witan was limited to one family for "convenience" only. Mr. Medley's style is, for text-book purposes, a good one, though we notice oddities, due, no doubt, to extreme compression. It is curious, for example, to hear of "a pre-existing, but purely hypothetical, Teutonic population, whom the Romans, in pursuance of their common policy, deported into Great Britain, and, despite the flat denial of Dr. Stubbs, settled in the South-Eastern portion of the island." It was very wrong of the Romans to show so little deference to the Bishop of Oxford.

We have to pluck crows with the author of Vol. III. of *The Intermediate Text-Book of English Literature* (1660 to 1798). On his second page Mr. W. H. Low says this thing:—"Hence, though Milton 'was not of an age, but for all time,' Dryden, whether or not he was for 'all time'—and one must surely be prejudiced to think that he was—was very certainly the man for his age." Now this parenthesis, which we for the present content ourselves with modestly, but peremptorily and irrevocably, denying, ought at least to be supported by careful critical reasoning, and is out of place in an intermediate text-book. Mr. Low, we observe, sees, what indeed is as patent as the sun in heaven, that Dryden was the first great master and moulder of modern English prose. How, then, could he fail to be for all time, even if his poetry was only for an age, which one must surely be prejudiced to think that it was? Dryden, says Mr. Low, spoke to his time in "its own dialect, with all its peculiarities." This is far too sweeping, unqualified, and uncritical; while for such as need

intermediate text-books it is misleading. Simple things seem to puzzle Mr. Low, as when he interjects "whatever that may mean," after saying that Southey called Bunyan's style "homespun." Its meaning seems to us very clear. Southey meant that Bunyan's style was made by himself out of pure wool on sound principles, and was therefore a genuine beautiful thing, though not of the kind to be likened to satin or brocade, lawn or steel, also beautiful things, but different. Neither is this statement what ought to be put into the hands of learners:—"Pepys was a clerk in the Admiralty, and, though of humble origin, moved among the fashionable and great world of the time." Would the confiding schoolboy, or girl, guess from this that Pepys was a cousin of the Earl of Sandwich, and was Clerk of the Acts, and Secretary to the Admiralty? All through too we notice a tendency in Mr. Low to judge literature according to what he likes or dislikes in the author's character, morals, and politics. Yet Mr. Low's book is by no means an ignorant one, nor is it ill-arranged. He omits nothing, we think, which he might fairly be asked to deal with in a book of this scope, nor, though there is rather too much quotation of other men's opinions as if that settled the matter, do we ever get the impression that Mr. Low has only read about his man instead of reading him. It is a conviction which is terribly apt to impose itself on us as we go through text-books of literature for schools.

From the opening sentences of Mr. Macmillan Brown's *Manual of English Literature* we gather that the art of cramming is practised in some approach to perfection in New Zealand. "The addition," he says, "of Anglo-Saxon and Early English to the work in English for the Pass Degree by the Senate of the University of New Zealand at its 1893 Session has necessitated the writing of this manual. Each of the periods of literature set for 1894 and 1895—namely, from 1750 to 1800, and from 1800 to 1850, is so full of authors and books, and so worthy of detailed study, and yet has so little upon it in any of the available text-books, that it needs two hours' lecture a week during the session. One of these hours has now, I found, to be devoted to the teaching of old English, and I have had to spend my long vacation in attempting a manual that would supply the deficiency." We are sorry for Mr. Macmillan Brown, who really seems to have read a good deal, but the result of this necessity, and this effort, can only be cram. Cram accordingly his book is—stuff, that is to say, which will enable the pass-men of the University of New Zealand to fill examination papers with talk about authors whom they only know at second-hand. They will learn some curious things from Mr. Macmillan Brown, as, for instance, how at a certain period "world-anguish, arising from the dethronement of the ego, combined with revolutionism, and became in some pessimistic, in others optimistic." Literature, we gather from Mr. Macmillan Brown, is generally speaking an affair of "revolutionism." We learn, for instance, of Southey that, "without the revolutionary fervour he would have been a Grub Street hack of the commonest kind." Yet there were persons in Grub Street at that time of whom revolutionary fervour failed to make Southys. We grieve for the passmen of the University of New Zealand whose bellies are filled with the east wind. The book is full of quotations useful in examinations, and will, no doubt, supply the matter of much literary conversation in the Southern Hemisphere.

Mr. Wyatt has prepared a text of *Beowulf*, with "textual foot-notes, index of proper names, and alphabetical glossary." He has rightly elected to avoid the fault of Heyne, of whom he says that his "glossary amounts to a translation; and this of itself tends to rob the work of much of its educative value for the serious student." Mr. Wyatt has endeavoured, in his glossary, to give only "the requisite amount of help, and no more." Translation he only gives when passages appear to him "really difficult," and then with the warning that they are "meant to be suggestive, and not authoritative." This is the sound principle. The text is based upon Professor Zupitza's edition for the Early English Text Society, which Mr. Wyatt follows, except where it is necessary to avoid the mere errors of the copyists who executed "the unique extant MS."

We confess that we are prejudiced at once against the author of a grammar who at this time of day tells us that "English grammar, as a science, seems yet to lack the chief feature of a science"—namely, "organization of knowledge." Mr. G. Steel, who introduces his *Grammar and Analysis* in this style, has hardly reflected enough on what is required from the writer who claims to excel all predecessors. On examination we do not find that it differs much from others. We see no "organization of knowledge" in the saying that "the words *was* and *is* have no other function or use than to express the perception of relationship or relatedness," nor yet in this other saying that "*seems* has almost the same meaning as *is*, but not exactly the same mean-

ing." If we were to say "Mr. Steel seems a clear-headed man, but is a confused thinker," would *seems* and *is* express almost the same meaning, but not exactly the same meaning? Consequently we are not at all surprised to find Mr. Steel repeating one of the favourite quarter-truths of the schoolmaster grammarian, and saying that "In contracted sentences with a common subject, the subject or its equivalent should be repeated before each verb if the assertions are to be regarded as quite distinct." He gives us an example of a faulty sentence according to this loosely worded rule. "There was, and is, considerable mystery about it." But there is no fault in this sentence, only a judicious avoidance of vain repetition. Mr. Steel seems to think we ought to write "There was considerable mystery about it, and there is considerable mystery about it." As, however, he gives "There is, and there must be, some cause for this" as correct, he thinks we gather that "there" is the equivalent of "some cause" or "considerable mystery."

We do not understand why Mr. Masom calls this little book *The Struggle for Empire*. It gives a sketch of Roman History down to the end of the Second Punic War. Surely Rome was struggling for Empire long after that date. The conquest of Italy was only part of a process which went on from the early conquest of towns in the immediate neighbourhood of Rome till the boundaries of the Empire were the Irish Sea and the Euphrates, the Danube, and the Sahara. But though Mr. Masom's title is arbitrary, his outline of Roman History during a most interesting period will be useful in schools. It cannot fairly be asked to be original, but it is clearly arranged, written in a sound style, and based upon a study of good authorities. Mr. Masom has been well advised in quoting passages from Roman poets to illustrate the history. This will sweeten the task of construing to the schoolboy, and hasten the day on which he will understand that Latin poetry was not written merely that so many lines of it might be done daily in term time.

The five slim volumes of *The Oriel Historical Readers* do not aim at more than a general chronological order, and they are not made up of quotations from contemporary authorities. They are stories from English history, simply told, for the use of young or even very young children. We can recommend them for at least the home schoolroom. Children will not like them the less nor derive the less benefit from them because they are profusely illustrated with cuts, of which many, if not most, are old friends. The child who can look at the picture of "King John Deserted" (Book 4) without realizing that he was a very wicked man must be most obtuse.

Much the same description may be given of the *Geographical Readers*, which make no pretence to be severely coherent or oppressively scientific. Geography is interpreted so widely as to include a farmyard and a tape measure. From that point the series gradually rise to the tides and the ocean. The pictures are numerous, and the small maps creditable.

The *Oriel Atlases* are, we presume, designed to accompany the Readers. They are clearly printed and marvellously cheap. The only fault we can suggest is that, being stitched in paper covers, they are probably destined to speedy destruction at the hands of small children.

The *Civic Reader* is also, we are sure, meant for young readers. Those of more mature age would not need to be told that "It will be plain to any one who gives the matter a thought that the duties performed for the citizen by the County Councils and other local bodies must cost a large sum of money every year." The rate collector gives us an object-lesson in this great truth twice a year with the most creditable punctuality. Messrs. Stone and Ben Jonson will prepare the minds of youthful readers for their duties by explaining to them in simple language the machinery of local and central Government. Some account of the Empire follows. The authors have quoted freely from known authorities. The illustrations are numerous, and those which are coloured—flags, coins, uniforms, and official dresses, are abundantly brilliant.

Messrs. Ward has also sent us a new and revised edition of Mr. Guthrie's *First Book of Knowledge*, which will be found very useful to the teacher engaged in giving object-lessons.

Professor Meiklejohn's very ample selection of *Expressive Readings* is also before us in a second enlarged edition. These books, in which minute instructions in elocution are given, have always been more popular in Scotland than in England. The Professor's instructions are, we think sound, but we are afraid that the pupil who could not do without them would also be so stupid as to fail to understand them.

Dr. Wingerath's *English Reading Book* for German schools is also, as we learn from the preface, a revised version of a book already popular in German schools. It is a collection of extracts mostly in prose, but some of them in verse for the use of young

Germans. We notice some curious names among the authors quoted. With all English poetry to draw upon, Dr. Wingerath might have done better for one thing than go to Thomas Davis, but young Germany will not come to much harm with his book.

SCHOOL BOOKS—MODERN LANGUAGES.

FRENCH.

MR. VICTOR SPIERS, in the preface of his *History and Literature of France in Synoptic Tables, with Essays on the chief Characters and Epochs* (Rivington, Percival, & Co.), makes a sufficiently modest and graceful plea for indulgence as to details in which he may have failed. We do not disregard it; and we certainly do not intend to dwell here heavily on such matters as the classing of the Arthurian romances, those on classical subjects and others, under the general heading of *Chansons de Geste*, though this is not more contrary to the practice of the best authorities than it is to any logical and intelligible construction of the word *geste*. For the book, covering in so small a space so large a field, must almost necessarily be open to criticism of this kind. It is rather as to the scheme and plan of the whole that grave objections seem to us to arise. The volume avails itself to the utmost, and in a manner which we are sure must have cost the writer great pains, of typographical and tabular aid. Statements which seem to Mr. Spiers important are set out in heavily blacked type (Clarendon, experts call it, if we mistake not), and, no doubt, many examiners will gnash their teeth over the faithful—and unintelligent—repetition of these statements in many examination papers. Mr. Spiers is even so enamoured of this practice that he has arranged in his tables "the most conspicuous characters in black type, the stars of second magnitude in ordinary type, and the minor stars in italics." We know persons who have studied French literature very long and very carefully, but who would shudder a little at having to knock off a hard and fast classification of this kind. So again Mr. Spiers gaily checks off nineteenth-century novelists into "Realist" and "Idealist"; and again (not to mention such very odd classifications as that of the author of *Mon Oncle Barbassou* as an "Idealist") we rather fear to tread in his steps. The fact is that the book would be, though not an infallible, a distinctly useful guide to any one who had taken real pains with the details of the subject, and wanted a sort of bird's-eye view—a sort of "Pisgah sight"—to co-ordinate and clarify his results. But all plain men know that it is into quite different hands that it is likely to fall—into the hands of those who want to cram up the subject in the least time and with the least pains. And in such hands we fear it may do mischief.

We have to notice a considerable batch of books on what is called the Hossfeld system (London: Hirschfeld Bros.). The *New English-French Vocabulary*, by Professor Lallemand and M. Ludwig, is written on the plan of arranging words, not alphabetically throughout, but alphabetically under headings—"Commerce," "Games," "Flowers," and a hundred others. Also it boasts itself to contain a great number of modern locutions which are not found in other dictionaries. Our own opinion is that there is room for it as for many others; but we are unable to perceive the very great advantage which is claimed for the group arrangement. As a matter of fact, it requires two references instead of one. And when M. Ludwig glories in being the first to insert "golf" in an English-French dictionary, we confess that, turning to the place and finding "Golf: *Le golf*," we are inclined to think that the unassisted intellect might dispense with his assistance. The *English-French Correspondent* and the *Polyglot Correspondent* (English, French, German, and Spanish) stand on a different footing and will be of real use. They give those technical phrases and forms which it is practically impossible for a dictionary to give and which a considerable familiarity with the languages in their literary shape will not impart. A book of *French Composition and Idioms*, by M. Lallemand and M. Antoine, belongs to a class which needs constant strengthening, because the ingenuity of youth always sooner or later finds out "cribs" to existing collections; and M. Huguenet's *French Grammar* is the work of a practised teacher and examiner, who has got a great deal into his space (for the book is really more than a grammar), and has put it well for the most part. This is not a new book, but a "new and revised" edition of an older one. In the same series we have a collection of *Passages*, edited by M. Happé, for translation into English or German. Many of these seem to be translations from English, the utility of which we do not fully perceive.

GERMAN.

When Dr. Breul undertook an edition of *Wallenstein* for the Cambridge University Press he undertook no small task, and we

are not surprised that he has found it necessary to issue *Wallenstein's Lager* and the *Piccolomini* in one volume, reserving the *Tod* for another. Perhaps this famous drama, like the rest of its author's work, has fallen a little of late in strictly literary appreciation. But it is certainly the greatest thing that Schiller did; and Schiller was a very great man. Its best passages and conceptions almost reach the magnificent, and its length and variety make it an excellent book for school reading. We may observe in passing that, when Dr. Breul writes "It is altogether wrong to call *Wallenstein* a trilogy," he is himself almost, if not altogether, hasty. No doubt, it is not exactly a trilogy in the same sense as that in which the *Oresteia* is a trilogy. But if this is a sufficient reason for refusing it the name, we might as well refuse the name of tragedy to *Hamlet* because it is not exactly like the *Agamemnon*. *Wallenstein* consists of three plays with the same central subject, but differing in personages, individual plot, and date; and that is quite as close to the definition of a trilogy as we need look, without indulging in pure pedantry. But, on the whole, the thing is excellently done. The preliminary matter (putting, of course, points of opinion aside) leaves nothing to desire. In the notes Dr. Breul has followed a school, largely represented at the present day, but not, we think, the best, in being exceedingly minute and copious. Our experience is that careless students neglect such a voluminous commentary altogether; while careful ones are rather hampered than helped by it. But the annotation is always exact, and scarcely ever trivial.

We have from Messrs. Bell & Sons a thirteenth edition of the first part of Professor Buchheim's well-known *Materials for German Composition*, under the title of *First Book of German Composition*; and from Messrs. Rivington, Percival, & Co., in their capital "Beginners' Series," a very neat and good little book of *Leichte Lesestücke*, edited by Herr Otto Siepmann.

SCHOOL BOOKS—MUSIC.

THE latest additions to Novello's series of "School Songs" include some very good numbers. Among them precedence must be given, on account of their originality, to two books of *Songs for Boys* (Nos. 50 and 51), by the Rev. W. J. Foxell, who writes both words and music, and obviously possesses exceptional gifts for a class of work which may seem very easy, but is really, to judge from the failures, extremely difficult. There are six songs in each book, and from first to last they are quite excellent in their way. The words have spirit, sense, humour, and thorough boy-knowledge, the music exactly the right sort of tunefulness; both are bright, spontaneous, and natural, without a trace of artificiality or mawkishness. They are meant for the average school-boy, not for specially musical ones, being very simple in construction and sung in unison throughout, verse and chorus; but with the average school-boy they should be popular in every school in England above the elementary standard, for which most of them are not suited. Two books of *Classical Songs* (Nos. 32 and 37) are in quite a different and artistically a much higher line. They contain songs by Handel, Mozart, Schubert, Spohr, Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Sterndale Bennett, of the simpler sort, of course, and selected with good judgment, for the purpose of unison-singing in class. We believe most firmly in the principle of giving boys and girls compositions of this class to practise their throats upon even at a quite youthful age. It is impossible to overestimate the educational influence exercised on a musical child by early familiarity with such melodies as "Voi che sapete," "Who is Sylvia?" or "Verdi prati." They impress the plastic mind as the die impresses molten metal, and form an indelible standard for life, by means of which the counterfeit coin of art may be unerringly detected. And this important influence can only be brought to bear in the most effective manner—that is, through active participation—in the region of vocal music, which alone affords examples of perfect beauty which are yet sufficiently within the immature means of the young. A totally different use of music for educational purposes is illustrated by the *Sunlight of Song*, three little books of an elementary character (Nos. 39-41). Here the music serves the purely secondary purpose of a vehicle for conveying moral lessons, and therefore it is hardly a fair subject for criticism; but one cannot help remarking how difficult it seems to be to give the simplest words a real melodic utterance. The set contains forty-five "moral and sacred poems with original music by the most eminent English composers." Extreme simplicity and a particularly handy form of publication are the chief merits of the collection, which will be found very useful by many parents as well as by teachers in juvenile schools. A set of four "Action Songs" (No. 36) con-

tains one good song called "The Farmyard," in which a country theme is actually handled without any blunders and with some spirit. "When the May is blooming" and "The little fishers" are silly. What on earth does this mean?—

Your fish of food, must find their own!

Bad English, bad grammar, and bad observation of nature are too common throughout this educational series, good as it is on the whole; the editor should really keep a sharper eye on some of his versifiers. Poetry, of course, cannot be expected, but children ought not to be taught nonsense and the use of inaccurate language. Repeated offences of this kind occur in the numerous songs descriptive of the attractions of the country and the seaside. For instance, in No. 35, a book of unaccompanied trios, we have one called "Summer Longings," in which "the fragrant hawthorn brambles" are made to "scent the dewy way." What are "hawthorn brambles"? Hawthorn is one thing and brambles are another; you might as well talk of chestnut-oak trees or violet cowslips. There is no excuse for such blunders, which are far too frequent to be considered trivial.

Besides the books already mentioned, we have a set of well-designed *Sight-singing Studies* (No. 42), and eight books of duets or two-part songs (Nos. 33, 34, 38, 45-49). The first set is sacred, and includes two duets from *Judas Maccabeus*, which are, however, quite secular. The rest embrace a great variety of styles, from Schumann and Rubinstein to Abt and Pinsuti. Some of the examples may be considered too difficult for school use, but there is plenty of choice. Among the original songs contributed by living writers, those by Myles B. Foster are always well conceived and skilfully written.

Red Riding Hood's Reception is an operetta for schools, by Edward Oxenford and T. Facer. The chorus is written for two voices, and there are eleven solo characters, five girls and six boys, all trebles. The piece is in the manner of a modern pantomime. Several familiar nursery characters are introduced along with others, and all are more or less burlesqued. They sing and dance, but nothing happens. It is, however, a lively and innocent piece of fun, furnished with unpretentious music, and would, we have no doubt, afford intense enjoyment to young performers.

"Basses and Melodies," by Ralph Dunstan, Mus. Doc., is the latest addition to Novello's well-known series of Music Primers. The volume consists of a collection of exercises in harmonization, the examples being taken almost exclusively from the great masters. The principle is, of course, not new to teachers of harmony, but no such collection has been published before, so far as we are aware, and this one will not fail to be of great use. The exercises will go with any standard text-book, and their origin gives them an interest which the dry study of theoretical music usually lacks. As Dr. Dunstan says, "the student will be stimulated by the thought that he is working upon the foundation upon which the 'Masters' have reared some of their most beautiful progressions."

Webster's *Child's Primer of the Theory of Music* is a rudimentary class-book which has already been sufficiently appreciated to have run into a second edition. From the teacher's point of view it has the considerable advantage of containing plenty of ready-made "lessons" or examples, as they used to be called, both for class and home work; but we do not think the writer's way of explaining things is by any means exceptionally good.

NEW BOOKS AND REPRINTS.

IF, as Mr. R. M. WENLEY says, in his *Aspects of Pessimism* (Blackwood & Sons), there are many forms of pessimism, it is not surprising that pessimism may be detected in writers who have never been suspected of a trace of this malady. Among Mr. Wenley's "aspects" we find "Jewish Pessimism" exemplified by the author of "Ecclesiastes," and the pessimism of the mystics of the middle ages. There is "Hamlet," of course, and there is the "Pessimistic Element in Goethe." Of this last instance, what would Mr. Lowell have said, who was most possessed of all critics of Goethe, of the self-centred serenity and philosophical optimism of the author of *Faust*? Yet the element is there—a thin trace, it may be, and, though not temperamental, by no means inactive. Goethe certainly acted as the wise physician, and healed himself of the distemper. Mr. Wenley seems to think that Hamlet might have effectually cured himself. He discerned the better way, like many another self-torturing philosopher, and chose to follow the worse. It may be so; yet was Hamlet a pessimist, or was Koboeth one? We anticipate that Chaucer will be elected of the company, when the day arrives for the appearance of the "Natural History of Pessimism, by a Pessimist." Mr. Wenley's essays, suggestive reading as they are

in many ways, suggest also the magnitude of that historical work and the Protean character of its survey. The "more exhaustive" book on the subject, which Mr. Wenley contemplates, will, however, possess a stable scientific basis, if we may judge from his well-knit and able essay on "Pessimism as a System."

Three Periods of English Architecture, by THOMAS HARRIS, F.R.I.B.A. (Batsford), is apparently designed to act as a spur on the sluggish body of architects, and to arouse them to the glorious "third period," or awakening from slumber, in which they are privileged at this moment to have their being. We say "apparently," since it is by no means easy to perceive the drift of Mr. Harris's volume. His book is so cumbered with lengthy quotations from other writers as to produce the effect of congestion. It lacks coherence and movement. Mr. Harris, to put it plainly, is not gifted with the literary faculty. To advance the cause of architectural progress is his excellent object, but the writing of a book is clearly less likely to advance that object when Mr. Harris is the writer than the practice of his profession. His main contention is that in an age of progress in all things it must be impossible for the science of architecture to stand still. The Gothic revival must be real and active, not an academic faith, realized in practice by slavish copyists, if realized at all. Architects must act up to the scientific progress of the day. They must advance, as the engineers have advanced, employing in construction, and adapting in design, the materials of the age—steel, iron, aluminium, and so forth. "Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen!" might have been Mr. Harris's motto, though it cannot be said that his appeal to architects has the ring and clearness of a clarion call.

In *Work and Wages*, edited by J. POTTER (Longmans & Co.), a collection of "Papers and Addresses" by LORD BRASSEY, there are some substantial contributions to vexed questions and momentous events that have arisen during the past quarter of a century in the relations of capital and labour. Many of these addresses deal with labour organization, and those that refer to Trade-Unions and their development, from the year 1869 onwards, present a certain historical sequence that gives the collection, as a whole, a degree of unity which is proper to all books.

The eighth volume of the new series of *Acts of the Privy Council*, edited by Mr. JOHN ROCHE DASENT (Eyre & Spottiswoode), comprises entries that relate to the period 1571–1575. As was noted by the editor of the previous volume, the manuscript from which the present volume is transcribed was evidently a "fair copy" made by the Clerk to the Council of the original and fuller rough copy, which unfortunately has perished. The proceedings of the Council are "ruthlessly condensed," and several important historical events are either very scantily treated or altogether ignored. Only too little is recorded, for example, of the enterprises of Francis Drake. The negotiations with reference to the proposed marriage between Elizabeth and Anjou are not alluded to in the Register. Despite these and other omissions, however, the volume is as full of curious and interesting matter as are the two preceding volumes.

The reprint of MARLOWE's *Hero and Leander*, with CHAPMAN's additions (Mathews & Lane), for which Mr. C. Ricketts and Mr. Shannon have designed characteristic woodcuts, is an elegant little book. The work of the artists is of a purely decorative kind, and by no means illustrative of the spirit of Marlowe's passionate-hearted poem. What the poet would have thought of the lank forms of "amorous Leander" and "relenting Hero" is, perhaps, not beyond conjecture. The printing of the book is excellent, and the binding beautiful.

The first volume of Professor OLIVER's edition of Dr. Anton Kerner's *Natural History of Plants* (Blackie & Son)—now in course of issue in monthly parts—fully sustains our first impression of the importance and value of the work recorded on the appearance of the first part. The publication is deserving of a place in every library, and ought to be in the hands of all who delight in the subject. The beautiful drawings of the original work are excellently reproduced.

The new edition of *The Wild Garden*, with illustrations by Mr. Alfred Parsons (John Murray), appears, as Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON recalls, some twenty years after its first appearance, when it stirred with new hopes and a keen emulation the hearts of all who love gardens. The cause Mr. Robinson then promoted as something of a new departure and a protest against unintelligent formalism has now been gained. Everywhere, in public gardens and in private, we may note the pleasurable proofs of victory. We cordially wish this delightful book in its new form a prolonged life of beneficial influence.

It is not for want of guides that people remain ignorant of the elements of the science of health. Since the Health Exhibition books on the subject have multiplied apace, and the supply ceases

not. *Hygiene*, by Dr. LANE NOTTER and Mr. R. H. FIRTH (Longmans & Co.), is a science manual designed for professional and non-professional readers. Elementary though it be, it is a compact and comprehensive treatise on what the authors describe as "this many-sided subject." From water analysis to sanitary boots all things hygienic are dealt with, in due proportion and, we may add, with a well-ordered arrangement of the whole.

Much less elaborate is Mr. WHITE WALLIS's *Manual of Hygiene* (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, & Co.), although its scope is scarcely less extensive. The author's aim has been to treat of the subject "in a manner suitable for the study and education of children before leaving school—the time the most important, perhaps, for securing the general information of the people on the subject of Hygiene, and its bearing upon Health and Happiness." Evidently Mr. Wallis thinks that there is nothing like beginning young.

Mr. A. J. WALLIS-TAYLER, C.E., has written a capital little book—*The Sanitary Arrangement of Dwelling-Houses* (Crosby Lockwood & Son)—for the guidance of the uneducated or non-professional house-owner or occupier. The information as to sound drainage and house construction is of the most useful kind, and it is set forth with excellent clearness. Heating, ventilation, and water-supply are dealt with more briefly in the concluding chapters.

The new volume of *Work* (Cassell & Co.) is, as usual, richly stored with descriptive articles on mechanical crafts and manual industries. It is hard to say what this weekly journal for mechanics fails to treat of, so wide is the field of labour embraced by its scheme of instruction. "How to make" is a term that confronts us repeatedly, in connexion with a hundred useful objects, and concerning the "making," the instruction given is explicit, simple and practical.

Mr. J. C. L. SPARKES and Mr. F. W. BURBIDGE treat of the art of flower-painting and of flowers in natural conditions in *Wild Flowers in Art and Nature* (Arnold), an attractive publication, issued in parts, with drawings by Mr. H. G. Moon, reproduced in colour. This is a useful work for young people who have mastered the elements of flower-painting. Mr. Moon's drawings, admirably printed in colour, are for the most part excellent studies, and the "lessons" of Mr. Sparkes supply all that is needed by the pupil. Mr. Burbidge's commentary on English wild-flowers shows an agreeable sympathy with the poetic aspects of the subject.

From Messrs. Hachette & Co. we have an album of designs in outline and in colour for the use of children—*My First Steps in Painting*—forming six stages in a graduated course, each of which comprises four sheets in colour and four outline copies for colouring, with directions to the young artist. Pleasure and instruction are skilfully combined in the scheme. The designs are admirable in selection and character.

The new issue of *The Wealth and Progress of New South Wales* (Sydney and London: Petherick & Co.), by Mr. T. A. COGHLAN, Government Statistician, comprises considerable additions, compared with previous volumes, and continues the survey of New South Wales progress to the year 1893 inclusive. The statistical information is, as we have had occasion to remark before now, both copious and admirable as to arrangement, and the volume is altogether one of the most valuable and comprehensive of colonial handbooks.

The extraordinary increase in late years of the study and practice of photography is strikingly shown in Messrs. Iliffe & Son's *Photography Annual*, the new volume of which for the current year, edited by Mr. HENRY STURMEY, treats in compendious fashion of every branch of the subject—methods, apparatus, inventions, improvements—and is fully illustrated with diagrams and reproductions.

It is not easy to bring oneself to speak slightly of the late Mr. W. W. VALENTINE's *New High German* (Isbister), for there is much honest work in the two bulky volumes. Yet the fact remains that these are little but an addition to the world's vast store of learned lumber. The work is largely philological, and the compiler's philology is, roughly speaking, about a quarter of a century behind the times. Nothing is much more useless than an antiquated text-book on a branch of science, and no science has progressed, or at any rate changed, more rapidly during the last two decades than that which concerns itself with speech. The veriest tiro could find mistakes or important omissions in every few pages of the volume devoted to "Phonology and Morphology," in spite of the pains which its editor, the learned Professor A. H. KEANE, has taken to bring it up to date. The fact is, it would involve the recasting of the material to do this satisfactorily. There is another great defect in the work which is also due to its author's inadequate conception of modern methods and researches in linguistics; he planned it on an

encyclopædic scale, and tried to bring within his scope everything connected with the German language, new and old, simple and abstruse. One consequence of this is that page after page is simply wasted, as far as the serious student is concerned, by being filled with the bare elements of formal grammar; another, and the complementary one, is that important points are often treated inadequately. Parts of the treatment of the syntax show originality as well as considerable erudition, and the vast collection of moderately well-arranged examples and parallels bear witness to Mr. Valentine's patient industry and wide reading. It is, perhaps, as a collection of instances that the work may have its use for the historical grammarian. We confess we can see no other for it.

We have also received a new edition, the tenth revised, of MR. LEWIS DAY's excellent little text-book, *The Anatomy of Pattern* (Batsford), with illustrations; *Turning Lathes*, a manual for Technical Schools, by JAMES LUKIN, B.A. (Colchester: Britannia Company), fourth edition, illustrated; *The Theory of Educational Sloyd*, being the Naïss Lectures of OTTO SALOMON, edited by an Inspector of Schools (Phillip & Son), second edition; *The Nature of the State*, by Dr. PAUL CARUS (Chicago: Open Court Co.); *Stray Sketches in Chakmakpore*, by NAGESH WISHWANATH PAI, LL.B. (Bombay: Karne & Co.); *Medicine as a Career*, by SIR WILLIAM DALBY (Longmans & Co.), reprinted from *Longmans' Magazine*; *The French School of Social Science*, translated from the French of M. Paul de Rousiers, by CORNELIA ROGERS (Philadelphia: American Academy of Political and Social Science; London: P. S. King & Co.); *The Tendency towards Centralization in County Management*, by Major POORE (Stanford); Vol. I. of *The Scholar's Own*, a Magazine for School and Home (Educational Newspaper Co.); *Judas*, a Drama, by J. L. HALL (Williamsburg, Va.: Jones); *England and the Continental Powers*, by JOHN KEIGHLEY LUND (Swan Sonnenschein & Co.); *The Royal Natural History*, edited by RICHARD LYDEKKER, F.G.S. (Warne & Co.), illustrated, Part I.; *Notes on the Ancient Monastery at Westbury-on-Trym*, by "F.S.A." and the late JOHN TAYLOR (Bristol: Mardon); *Europe's Moods and Britannia's Perils*, by A. PITTITE (Simpkin & Co.); *Drill for the Standards*, by A. ALEXANDER, with music and diagrams (Phillip & Son), a manual for teachers of Physical exercises in elementary schools; *Eve—Noah—Abraham*; a Study in Genesis, by A. LAYMAN (Cassell & Co.); *Beautiful Joe*, by MARSHALL SAUNDERS (Jarrold), new edition; *Everybody's Pocket Encyclopedia*, by DON LEMON, "special edition" (London and Universal Bank); *Tourist-Guide of the "Fæder" Steamship Company*, Limited, from Grangemouth to Norway, a handy little book, well illustrated; and the *Catalogue of the St. George's, Hanover Square, Public Library "Lending Department"* (Westminster: Weightman & Co.)

We beg leave to state that we cannot return rejected Communications; and to this rule we can make no exception, even if stamps for return of MS. are sent. The Editor must also entirely decline to enter into correspondence with the writers of MSS. sent in and not acknowledged.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for the SATURDAY REVIEW should be addressed to the OFFICE, 38 SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON, or to Messrs. R. ANDERSON & Co., 14 Cockspur Street. A printed Scale of Charges may be obtained on application.

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The Committee urgently appeal for New Annual Subscriptions for maintenance purposes, and they earnestly plead with the Benevolent to enable them to build the much-needed New Hospital.

Subscriptions and Donations should be sent to the Bankers, Messrs. Coutts & Co., Strand; Messrs. Drummond, Charing Cross; or to

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Fee for the whole Course, 10 Guineas.

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For Prospectus and further information apply to the Dean, Guy's Hospital, London, S.E.

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At the recent Examination for Sandhurst, held in June 1894, six Candidates were sent up and five were successful, four in the first twenty-six.

R. S. St. John 6th 9,565

R. J. Drake 11th 9,373

A. T. Allardice 13th 9,363

R. A. Carpenter 26th 8,969

M. H. Walsh 16th 7,708

(4,492 more than last time—thus more than doubling his marks).

(1,427 more than last time).

* Subsequently admitted.

For the Royal Military Academy the Candidate sent up passed 22nd, making 2,701 more marks than last November.

G. A. Jamieson 22nd 9,370

At the last Military Competitive Examination, Lieut. L. M. Dyson, Donegal Artillery, passed with 1,620 marks.

At the last Examination for Promotion, one sent up and passed.

In May the only Candidate sent up for the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, was Lieut. Mervyn, Japan Navy, who passed after six months' work at Rochester House.

The Militia Officers reside and receive instruction in separate premises.

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ROYAL NAVAL CADETSHIPS.—MR. HUGH LUPTON

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BRIDGNORTH SCHOOL—TWO EXHIBITIONS, in 1897,

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WOOLWICH, JUNE, 1894.

25th.....Mr. C. J. Julian.....9,248

SANDHURST, JUNE 1894.
FIRST ON THE WHOLE LIST.

Mr. R. R. Garrett.....	1,200
Mr. H. N. Corbett.....	9,041
11th (Infantry).....Mr. J. A. Innes.....8,472	
25th (Infantry).....Mr. E. E. Williams.....8,919	
35th (Infantry).....Mr. S. F. Heard.....8,567	
35th (Infantry).....Mr. C. L. Pearl.....8,566	
35th (Infantry).....Mr. J. St. H. Motley.....8,529	
35th (Infantry).....Mr. G. C. Garrett.....8,314	
71st (Infantry).....Mr. W. A. I. Kaye.....8,149	
35th (Infantry).....Mr. J. H. Davidson.....8,011	
Cavalry.....Mr. A. Seymour.....7,781	
Queen's India Cadet.....Mr. C. E. B. Yeates.....6,904	
ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY, JUNE 1894.....Mr. O. H. N. Newmarsh.....4,617	

SPECIAL COMPETITION FOR THREE CADETSHIPS.

1st.....Mr. J. O'Brien.....1,335

2nd.....Mr. J. C. Milling.....1,345

3rd.....Mr. J. O. B. White.....1,319

OPEN COMPETITION FOR SIX CADETSHIPS.

3rd.....Mr. P. Gordon.....1,355

4th.....Mr. J. M. F. O'Shea.....1,244

5th.....Mr. N. P. Gregory.....1,327

6th.....Mr. G. F. W. Craig.....1,329

Thus SEVEN of the NINE Cadetships offered for competition were WON BY OUR PUPILS.

WORK for all Public Examinations was RESUMED regularly on AUGUST 23 at EARL'S COURT SQUARE, but Classes for the Militia and other Examinations are now at work, and Pupils can join at any time.

For particulars as to terms, references, &c., application may be made to either of the Principals, Dr. T. MILLER MAGUIRE, 12 Earl's Court Square, or Dr. W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, 3 Ely Place, Dublin.

Among other RECENT SUCCESSORS from our Classes were:—

MILITIA LITERARY, APRIL 1891

3rd.....Mr. H. T. Reed.....6,679

25th.....Mr. A. E. Vennings.....4,398

25th.....Mr. W. H. Fosse.....4,361

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, MARCH 1894.

25th (Infantry).....Mr. A. Goring.....1,815

35th (Infantry).....Mr. A. F. Townshend.....1,961

35th (University).....Mr. F. E. Whitton.....1,638

35th (University).....Mr. H. J. P. Beresford.....1,346

— (Cavalry).....Mr. T. M. S. Pitt.....1,667

— (Cavalry).....Mr. W. B. Andrew.....1,637

STAFF COLLEGE, 1893.

Twenty-six qualified: Twenty admitted.

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